ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,781—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Whe'ler	31st Jan.
M.L. ORIENTAL	5594	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st "
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cockman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	8525	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5794	T. Leigh	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	G. Belics	4,194	1st Mar. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 360.	Rs. 225.	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4351	6th Feb. 1903
a TIROL	Bretfel	2,771	20th Feb. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Mocenni	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	H. Cullenani	6,000	25th Mar. 1903

a Will call at Karachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 600, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE		4,355	28th Feb., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 28, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitt	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGRABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy Fromy, to sail on or about the 4th February, 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 47, Esplanade Road, Bombay

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)
8, Hornby Road—BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA—8, Dalhousie Square, E.
KARACHI—Bunder Road,
LONDON—(Head Office), 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
MARSEILLES—23, Rue de la Republique.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph
CAPE TOWN—22, Adderley Street, S.A.
DURBAN S.A.—Gardiner Street.
JOHANNESBURG—7, Tyne Buildings, Market Street, S. A.

PASSENGER SEASON, 1902.

PASSAGES secured by P. & O., Austrian Lloyds, Messageries, Bibbaldus, Anchor, and the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arrang'd through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS metal Railway Stations and conducted on board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same, forwarded economically.
SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 6th February, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 3rd February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th February, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH, AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about MONDAY, 16th February.

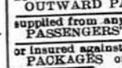
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,860 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 3rd February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th January, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY AND AUSTRALIA.

S. S. "ITINDA," 5,203 Tons, will SAIL from BOMBAY, for AUSTRALIAN PORTS viz CALCUTTA, on or about 10th FEBRUARY,

For Rates of Freight, &c., apply to
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ld., Bombay.
27th January, 1903.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "BOMBAY MARU" Captain T. MURAI, 4,353 Tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 2nd February.

For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 24th January, 1903.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

WE GIVE NOTHING BUT CASH,

AND

this is the LAST TIME we will give

Rs. 5,000.

Prize Tickets will be presented Free of Cost to the Purchasers of,

UP TO THE 31ST JANUARY, 1903.

A GENTS OR LADY'S SILVER OR OXYDISED WATCH,
Rs. 7-8,
WITH 5 YEARS' GUARANTEE.
—OR A—
CORONATION METAL WATCH,
Rs. 4,
These Watches are well-finished and good for Rough Use.
— OR AN —
ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this well-known Time-keeper There is nothing in the market to compare with it, for which we give a Guarantee for Five Years, and during this period we undertake to put right, Free of Charge, all minor accidents including Breakage of Mainsprings, Oiling, etc,

— OR A —

Set of CORONATION STUDS. with Solitaires,
Rs. 2.
—OR A—
CORONATION CHAIN.
Rs. 2.

THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 7TH FEBRUARY, 1903. ON THE

"ART UNION PRINCIPLE."

in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

PRIZES.

			Rs.
1 Prize	...	...	1,000
1 Do.	...	...	500
1 Do.	...	...	250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each	...	...	250
2 Do. " 100 "	...	...	200
2 Do. " 75 "	...	...	150
4 Do. " 50 "	...	...	200
10 Do. " 25 "	...	...	250
100 Do. " 10 "	...	...	1,000
200 Do. " 5 "	...	...	1,000
200 Do. " 1 "	...	...	200
523 Prizes		Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178 DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

ARE YOU A CONNOISSEUR IN TEA?

A DAILY TREAT !!

BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS.

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL AWARDED IN POONA EXHIBITION.

Tea in Perfection from the Tea Plant to the Tea Cup in its Native Purity. — Exquisite Flavour. Delicate Aroma. Youngest Growths. — Choicest of Tea at the lowest possible cost and saving all middlemen's profits.

Important to Mofussil: Free Delivery on their Station.

Prices from Re. 1-12 to As. 11 Per Packet.

J. E. MODY,
TEA AND COFFEE MART,
HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURZON & Co.

CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS

LARGEST HOUSE FOR
ALL BRANDS OF
INDIAN, MANILLA,
HAVANA AND CONTINENTAL CIGARS,
BEST EGYPTIAN, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN CIGARETTES,
TOCOS, PIPES, AND SMOKERS REQUISITES.
ALSO SOME INTERESTING CURIOS.
PRICE LISTS FREE.
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA
(or)
MITSUI & Co.

HEAD OFFICE :
43, Sakamotocho, Tokio, Japan.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
65-67, Esplanade Road, Fort.
BRANCH OFFICES :

ondon, New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Singapore, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Shanghai, Hankow, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Soul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Kobe, Osaka, Kure, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Maitsuru, Miike, Hakodate, Taipeh, etc.

Telegraphic Address for all the Offices : "MITSUI." A B C and A1 Codes used.

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy, Arsenals, and Railway Bureau; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the famous Miike, Tagawa, and Yamano Coal Mines; and

SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Kishima, Mameda, Mannoura, Onoura, Otsuji, Sasahara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yunokibo, and other Coals.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the

ORIENTAL

which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.

LOANS ON THE COMPANY'S POLICIES!
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Immediate payment of Claims on proof of death and title.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application at the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

E. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

TOYS AND DOLLS,

From Ans. 4 to Rs. 160.

TRICYCLE and ROCKING HORSES,
THREE DIFFERENT SIZES.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
EVERY HOUSEHOLD REQUISIT.
LEATHER GOODS.
HAND BAGS, PURSES, D SKS, &c, &c.
TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS.
From Ans. 8 to Rs. 5.
CADBURY CHOCOLATE,
FANCY BOXES, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SWEETS,
40 Different Kinds, From Ans. 12 to Rs. 4-8 lb.
COLLARD AND BOWSAR'S SWEETS,
Ans. 4 and Ans. 8.
MAPPIN AND WEBB'S CUTLERY,
PENKNIVES, SCISSORS, DESSERT AND TABLE KNIVES, &c.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES.
AMBER, MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND HOLDERS.

MORENAS & CO.,
64, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

NEMESIS'

THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaikh Memon St. Bombay.

AGUE SPECIFIC.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND ARE PACKED IN

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in, Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3½ in, Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in, Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

W. B. GREEN & CO.'S

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

OYSTERS NOW IN SEASON.

COOMBE'S XXXX STOUT & McEWAN'S ALE ON DRAUGHT.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS & DINNERS,

TABLE D'HOTE or A LA CARTE,

served till 8-45 P.M.

SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, THE LATEST AMERICAN DRINKS

THE BAND OF THE XXIII BOMBAY RIFLES

PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING from 7 to 9 o'clock.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS & DIAMOND MOUNTERS.
Opposite UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

DIAMOND AND GEM RINGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

LADIES' DIAMOND AND GEM RINGS,
GENTLEMEN'S DIAMOND RINGS,
LADIES' 18 CARAT GOLD KNOT RINGS,
GENTLEMEN'S 18 CARAT GOLD KNOT RINGS,
GENTLEMEN'S HEAVY BANGLE 18 CARAT GOLD RINGS,
18 CARAT GOLD KEEPER RINGS,
GENTLEMEN'S 18 CARAT GOLD SIGNET RINGS,
GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS,

GRAND SELECTION OF LADIES' HALF HOOP AND OTHER RINGS.

Any design not ready in Stock can be made to order.
Gems selected from the Packet
TO SUIT ALL POCKETS.

GEM RINGS from RS. 20 to any Price.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
THE JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
now merged in the ROYAL INSURANCE, CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

EVENING PARTIES, PICNICS
DANCES, AT HOMES, &c., &c.,
SUPPLIED WITH

ICES, CAKES,

AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES
AT SHORT NOTICE
BY

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS
AND CATERERS,
25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALL ORDERS RECEIVE THE PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETORS.

TO ALL.

J. M. KAPADIA & SONS,
NEW BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD.
SILK MERCHANTS AND MERCERS
IN BEST FRENCH, JAPAN, CHINA AND ALL CONTINENTAL
SILKS AND NOVELTIES.
A MONSTROUS STOCK OF REALLY GENUINE GOODS JUST TO HAND.
EARLY INSPECTION KINDLY INVITED,
PRICED SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.
GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkraute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES, Royans Victoria. a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.
Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

PUBLIC NOTICIONS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND
HARMSTON'S CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

TO-DAY | MATINEE | At 4 p.m.
TO-DAY | MATINEE | At 4 p.m.
TO-DAY | MATINEE | At 4 p.m.
TO-DAY | MATINEE | At 4 p.m.

NEW PROGRAMME FOR THE LITTLE ONES. CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO ALL PARTS.

TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT } At 9-15

ON THE MAIDAN.

NO LONGER A DOUBT.

Multitudes Gather Nightly to witness Our Great Show.

Nothing like it has ever visited Calcutta. Every Act received with enthusiastic applause.

DO YOU WONDER?

That the Tents are crowded; it's because the management presents a performance superior to all others.

"We Live to please and pleasing Thus we Live."

"THE SHOW THAT NEVER BROKE A PROMISE."

We always keep our Word.

NO ARTIST TOO GOOD,
NO SALARY TOO HIGH.

The Sequel to a Managerial Combination of BRAINS AND UNTIRING INDUSTRY,

THE SAME GREAT PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT at 9-15.

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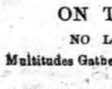

THE S. S. "HYDASPES," 10th FEBRUARY, WILL SAIL FOR ANTWERP about 10th FEBRUARY. She has splendid accommodation for Passengers and carries a Surgeon on Board. For fare, &c.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "BOMBAY MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 1, Victoria Dock. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within 10 days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nawari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 21th January, 1903.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 12½ per cent. on the paid up Capital of the Association for the year ending 31st December, 1902, will be paid to Registered Shareholders, on and after MONDAY, the 16th February, 1903, at the Offices of the Company, Oriental Buildings.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

Bombay, 10th January, 1903.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 28th February, at 9-30 P. M.

C. BOILEAU,
Honorary Secretary.

27th January, 1903.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned has contracted TO PURCHASE from SAVITRIBAI, widow of RAGHUNATH YESWANT VARDE the property hereunder described. All persons who may have any claim on the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease, inheritance or otherwise are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at No. 1, Khotwadi Main Road, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim, which will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Chunam Kiln Road, without the Fort in the City and Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, admeasuring 335 square yards or thereabouts forming part of a larger piece admeasuring 15,194 square yards or thereabouts, belonging to Raghunath Mukund and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 75, New No 1357/2, New Survey No. 7383, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No 1826 (8), Street No 2 G, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, and bounded on the South by the property of Vinayak Moghadham, on the North by a passage, on the East by the property of Padamji Pestonjee and on the West by the property of Nanji Ladha.

S. P. WALKER,
Purchaser.

Bombay, 31st January, 1903.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 861 of 19.1.

HAJI SALMAN BEBANI of Bombay, Mogul Mussonedan inhabitant, residing at Comarcary, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

1 MAHOMED ABDUL HASSAN and 2 ABDOOL RASOOL BIN ABBAS, both of Bushire, Mogul inhabitants, residing at Bushire, trading together in partnership in the names of MAHOMED OOMJEE and MAHOMED ABDUL HASSAN and COMPANY ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by Judge's Order dated 29 h January, 1903, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed TO SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION the Kotis or Bagla Hoosaini attached herein on the 16th idem.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on MONDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1903, at the hour of 3 o'clock P.M. the Undersigned will, under and by virtue of the said Judge's Order, put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at Pilot Bunder the said Kotia or Bagla Hoosaini, No. 2130, with all furniture tackle, &c., for the satisfaction of the decree herein dated 5th April, 1902, for Rs. 4,440-14-8, Interest and Costs.

The abovenamed plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale.

The price of the lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 30th day of January 1903.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND & WADIA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 9-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 3-30 to 8-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 1-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 30. Preparations sent to all parts of India. Advice and Consultation Free. Book sent on application.

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NEW PREMISES in ESPLANADE ROAD, Part of the FIRST and SECOND FLOORS are available TO BE LET as Offices.

Old Premises in Elphinstone Circle. The GROUND FLOOR is available.

For rent and other particulars apply to

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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HOME IN LONDON (near St. Paul's School), for Children of Parents residing in India, where a young Lady will undertake tuition in English and French. Music if desired. Not a School. Terms Fifty Guineas to Ninety Guineas per annum. Mr. HASLEBRIDGE, Surgeon Dentist, 3, Cumberstone Road, West Kensington, London. Cards of terms may be obtained from "Bombay Gazette" Office, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY FINE ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held at the School of Art, Bombay, commencing from 14th March, 1903. Prizes offered for painting in oils, Watercolours, &c., also for Gold, Silver, Copper and Brass Work, Weaving, Metal Work, Stone Carving, Decoration, &c. For prospectus, etc. apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Bombay Art Society, Sir J. J. School of Art. The last day for receiving works will be 7th of March, 1903.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE ABOVE SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, February 9th. Pupils from Bombay will leave Victoria Terminus under escort, with Concession Tickets on FRIDAY evening, February 6th.

Fresh applications for admission to the School should be made without delay

For BOYS to
The Rev. J. REDMAN, Chaplain,
Panchgani.

For GIRLS to
Miss KIMMINS, the Knowle,
Panchgani.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General of Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.—

AGHA MAHOMED RAHIM EBU HAJEE ABDUL NEFFY SAFFAIL, late of Bushire in the Persian Gulf, Mahomedan Inhabitant.

GHELLA ASPAL, late of Bombay Hindu landed proprietor.

JAMSETJEE CURSETJI MEHTA, a Clerk in the employ of the Ugande Railway and late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant.

RICHARD THOM, formerly of Karwar in the Bombay Presidency, a member of H. M.'s I. C. S., European, deceased.

HAFIZ SHER MAHOMED FATEH MAHOMED ANJARI, late of Bombay Mahomedan Merchant.

LOUIS VERNON GRANT, late European Sub-Inspector in the Bombay City Police.

EMILE JAMES, late of Bombay Eurasian Inhabitant.

HASSA YANOOVEZ, a Spinster, late of Bombay Roumanian Jewess, a Prostitute, deceased.

WILLIAM WATSON HOTHAIN, late of Bombay Eurasian, a Government Pensioner.

KATE DOHERTY, a Spinster, late of Dharwar, European.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this Advertisement, at the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

T. J. STRANGMAN,
Ag. Administrator-General,
Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 9th January, 1903.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1903 of OYER and TERMINER and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court-House, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 13th day of January, 1903.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Sheriff of Bombay.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW, 1903,

WILL BE HELD ON THE OVAL

ON

TUESDAY, THE 17TH, THURSDAY, THE 19TH and FRIDAY, THE 20TH FEBRUARY.

SADDLE HORSES.

CHARGERS.

Class 1. English and Colonial Chargers.
" 2. Chargers of other Classes.
" 3. Chargers of Volunteer Officers and Light Horse.

Classes 4 & 5. Troop Horses and N. C. Officers' Chargers belonging to the Bombay Cavalry, H. E. the Governor's Body Guard, and the Mounted Police. } See Clause 12 General Conditions.

4—English and Colonial Horses
5—Horses of other Classes.

HUNTERS.

Class 6. Heavy-Weight Hunters up to 14-stone of over.
" 7. Light-weight Hunters.
" 8. Hunters 14-2 and under.
" 9. Hunters Arab and Country-bred (Horse or Pony)
" 10. Hunters, English and Colonials, regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds.
" 11A. Hunters, Arabs and Country-breds, regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds.
" 11B. Best Hack, 14-2 or under, the property of gentlemen resident in Bombay or neighbourhood who possess no other horse of any description.
Classes 10 and 11A.

N. B.—Exhibits must have been out six times at least with the Hounds.

No winners of first prizes in classes 6 to 9 are allowed to be shown in Classes 10 and 11.

A special prize will be given for the best Hunter in the Show.

LADIES' HORSES.

(To be ridden by Ladies.)

Class 12. Arabs and Country-breds.
" 13. Other classes over 14-2.
" 14. Other classes over 14-2 and under.

POLO PONIES.

Class 15. Heavy-weight Arabs and Country-breds. } See Clause 13, General Conditions.
" 16. Light weight Arabs and Country-breds.
" 17. All Polo Ponies.
Class 18. Ponies suitable for Polo, 14-1 and under.

HARNESS HORSES.

SINGLE HARNESS.

Class 19. Arabs and Country-breds (Horse or Pony),
" 20. Other classes over 14-2.
" 21. Other classes over 14-2 and under.

PAIRS IN DOUBLE HARNESS.

Class 22. Pairs.

TEAMS AND TANDEMS.

Class 23. Teams,
" 24. Tandems.

N. B.—No post entries will be accepted in any of the classes.

MISCELLANEOUS CLASSES.

STALLIONS.

Class 25. Arab Stallions over 14 hands.
" 26. Arab Stallions over 14 hands and under.

BROOD MARES.

Class 27. Arabs and country breds. } Suitable for breeding purposes.
" 28. Other classes over 14-2.
" 29. Other classes over 14-2 and under.

BEST COUNTRY-BRED.

Class 30. Best Country-bred Horse, Mare or Gelding.

BEST NEW IMPORTATIONS.

N.B.—Name of Importer to be given with entry.

Class 31. Mare or Gelding, 15 hands and under, suitable for an Officer's Charger or Hunter. } Best English or Colonial Mare or Gelding landed in Bombay since 1st July, 1902.
" 32. Mare or Gelding, 14-1 and under, suitable for Polo Pony or Hack.
" 33. Best Arab landed in Bombay, since 1st July, 1902, by bona fide Horse Shippers, for sale in India.

JUMPING COMPETITIONS.

Class 4. For Horses.
" 35. For Ponies 14-2 and under.

DRIVING COMPETITIONS.

Class 36. Pairs. } See Clause 16, General Conditions. These classes will be held on Friday 20th February.
" 37. Tandems.
" 38. Single Harness.
" 39. Single Harness for Ladies only.
" 40. Best complete Turnout.

GENERAL PARADE OF PRIZE WINNERS.

First Entries close on Tuesday, 3rd February.
Second Entries close on Friday, 6th February.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW.

To be held in conjunction with the Horse Show on the Third Day.

FRIDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1903.

Class 1. Smooth-coated Fox-Terriers.
" 12. Wire-haired Fox-Terriers.
" 3. Irish Terriers.
" 4. Airedales.
" 5. Bull-Terriers.
" 6. Greyhounds.
" 7. Bull-Dogs.
" 8. Dachshunds.
" 9. Pug, Toy and Toy Dogs.
" 10. Spaniels and Retrievers.
" 11. Other Breeds not entered in Classes 1 to 10.
" 12. Best litter of Pups (age not over 6 months).
" 13. Best Pup in the Show under 12 months.

H. WILKINSON,
W. E. CUM,
Honorary Secretaries,
Executive Committee,
Bombay Horse Show.

Office, Customs House, Bombay.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

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A Specially-Written Markets Report,
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Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1894 and 1901 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as for back as 1894 and 1901, respectively.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 9th February, 1903, at 3 P.M., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from Mr. F. T. Hutchinson:—Resigning his seat on the Corporation.
2. Memoranda from the Commissioner:—
3. Reporting that no new milch cattle stable in any crowded locality in the City has been licensed during the half-year ending the 31st December, 1902.
4. Forwarding a return of sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road for the quarter ending the 31st December, 1902.
5. Forwarding a return of houses visited, &c., for purposes of the Epidemic Diseases Act for the quarter ending the 31st December, 1902.
6. Government Letter—Confirming the rules framed by the Corporation under the Wild Birds Protection Act.

Letters from the Commissioner:—

6. Reporting as to the use of rooms of hospits's and charitable dispensaries as consulting rooms for private practice.
7. Forwarding a correspondence on the question of obtaining expert opinion on the relative advantages of steel and cast-iron water pipes.
8. Resolution of the Standing Committee—Forwarding, for disposal, a letter from Mr. Sukhia, asking for the Corporation's remarks on certain observations made by him on the report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the appointment of Special Magistrates for the trial of Municipal cases.

Letters from the Commissioner:—

9. Communicating the opinion of the Executive Engineer and the Executive Health Officer on a proposal for carrying night-soil on tricycles.
10. Forwarding a correspondence regarding the introduction of the Liernur system of sewage.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee:—

11. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a transfer of Rs. 2,530 to meet the cost of repairs to the 12" pipe sewer in Thakurdwar Road.)
12. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 49; for excess rent payable for a Chawl at Osmercarry occupied by Hala Khoroo,
13. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 10,000 from Surplus Loan Balances to meet anticipated excess in the grant for plague expenditure.

Letters from the Commissioner:—

14. Regarding the question of the construction of over bridges.
15. Reporting as to the amendment of the Municipal Act for the purpose of enabling the Commissioner to satisfy himself as to whether a proposed addition of a new storey or storeys to a building would or would not be unsafe.
16. Reporting why set-back was not enforced in the case of a house at Mangees Senay Street.
17. Letter from the Joint Honorary Secretary, Lord Harris Memorial Committee—Forwarding, for order, a correspondence regarding the inscription to be cut on the slab in the memorial to the Lord Harris Memorial School and the Trust Deed to be executed in respect of the school.
18. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding a list of streets in the City.
19. Letter from Mr. L. W. Michael—Forwarding 400 copies of his compilation, "The History of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay."
20. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding Counsel's opinion as to the legality and scope of certain Standing Committee Resolutions and the rules appended to them regarding the levy of water-tax by meter measurement.
21. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding statements of advertisements issued by the various departments of the Municipality.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee:—

22. Requesting sanction to a grant of Rs. 1,700 to meet the extra expenditure due to the increase sanctioned in the salary of the Commissioner.
23. Recommending that in reply to his letter, complaining of a nuisance near his house No. 40, 1st Marine Street, Mr. Nanuar Ahmed Abdul Rahim be informed that measures have been taken to abate the nuisance complained of.
24. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Fakeerji H. Gulam, regarding the supply of plague, &c., be recorded.
25. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a transfer of Rs. 2,470 to meet the cost of constructing 3 manholes on the coved sewer in Breach Candy Road.
26. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 84-8-8 for payment of the pension due to the late Mr. Balaji Mahadeo Kane.
27. Requesting sanction to a grant of Rs. 1,955-14-4 for payment of the rent due to Government in respect of a piece of land at Chinnaur occupied by the Water Department.

Letters from the Commissioner:—

28. Reporting as to the result of the action taken against some of the owners of houses at Nawroji Hill to get them to sewer, metal, drain and light the private lanes on which their premises stand.
29. Forwarding a certified copy of the judgment of the High Court in the case of Vithaldas Dharamdas and others versus the Municipal Commissioner.
30. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains of the City during the quarter ending the 31st December 1902.
31. Requesting sanction to the sale of a Municipal latrine and lavatory at Mazgaon Koliwada, together with the site on which it stands, to Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji for Rs. 3,417-7-4.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee:—

32. Re-ording the leasing from Government of an additional piece of land for the erection of a latrine at Mori Road.
33. Recommending sanction to the Stables and Chawls at Foras Road, in the occupation of the Health Department, being released for a period of three years at a rental of Rs. 250.
34. Recommending the purchase of 12 copies of Mr. James' "Oriental Drainage."
35. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a transfer of Rs. 1,2 0 to meet excess expenditure in the Water Works Department under the head of Establishment and Labour due to anticipated savings not having fully accrued.
36. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a transfer of Rs. 1,100 to meet excess expenditure due to an engine at the Love Grove Pumping Station having to be worked for more hours than was anticipated.
37. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a transfer of Rs. 825 to meet excess expenditure in the Streets and Buildings Department under the head of Inspection and Supervision establishment due to anticipated savings not being likely to accrue.
38. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 400 to meet an excess over the estimate for the work of fixing screens in the inlet well at the Malabar Hill Reservoir.
39. Government Letter—Confirming the proposed bye-law regarding the use of water for building purposes.

Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary.

40. Reporting Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee during January, 1903.
41. Submitting a list of Resolutions, passed by the Corporation since 1st April 1896, calling for reports from the Commissioner, which have not yet been received.
42. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding reports from the Divisional Health Officers for the quarter ending the 30th September 1902.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation:—

43. Regarding the better collection of the Cycle Tax.
44. Regarding the revision of the Schedule of articles liable to payment of Town Duties.
45. Regarding the appointment of Personal Assistant to the Commissioner.
46. Regarding cesspools and cesspits for the sewerage of Malabar Hill.
47. Regarding the Pail depots at Musjid Bridge.
48. Regarding the removal of offal and refuse from the Bandora Slaughter Houses.
49. Regarding the City Improvement Trust's Scheme for a new street from Hornby Road to Pallon Road along the southern boundary of the Crawford Market.
50. Regarding the supply of drinking food and drink.
51. Regarding the improvement of insanitary houses under the Epidemic Diseases Act,
52. Regarding the constitution of the Health Department,
53. Regarding the agreement with the Brush Co., as to Electric Light and Power.
54. Regarding proposal to obtain Borrowing Powers similar to those exercised by the London County Council.
55. Regarding the laying down of lines for streets at Tolwadi.
56. Regarding the system and organization of Municipal Stores,

NOTICES OF MOTION.

57. From Mr. N. N. Kamat.—For requesting the Commissioner to proceed with the work of repairing that length of 23" Vehar Main near Kurla Station, which is in the worst condition, by 48" cast-iron pipes.
58. For obtaining a report as to the advisability and cost of applying the Electric cleaning system to certain above-ground mains.
59. From Mr. H. S. Vakil.—For requesting the President to fix a day to enable the Representatives of the Corporation on the City Improvement Trust to give an account of the performance of their duties.

By order of the President,
M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 30th January, 1903.

THE BOMBAY LITHOGRAPHIC Co.,
8, CUSTOM HOUSE ROAD.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE :
37 THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong,
Calcutta,	Singapore,	Foochow,
Madras,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Bangkok,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Batavia,	Hankow,
Penang,	Yokohama,	Kobe,
Tisiping,	Manila	New York
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu, (Philippines),	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

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HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore, Moultan City and Lyallpore.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances
4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
0 to 12 months, 5 per cent, per annum.
" 2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 11th November, 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

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BANGKOK	HIOGO,	RANGOON
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
CEBU,	KOBE,	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Acting Agent

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received as the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
" 1 Year	5 "
" 6 Months	4½ "
" 3 Months	4 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

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19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C

A BOON TO WEAK MEN.

ON originally scientific means of Curing Nervous Debility and its Various Physical and Nervous Ailments without the use of Nauseous Stomach Medicines.

The Method is easy and sure, and a Permanent and Effective Cure is Ensured in all Cases of Weakness in Young and Old Men.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

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GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
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A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala,
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT,	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE,	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN,	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne
JOS. DIETZL,	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vösau
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
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JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
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STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
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LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

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Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

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This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Bisson, Bostan, Jobert de Lamballe, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by causing the obstruction of structure and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the state, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes:" I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone through which I could rest only for a few mini utes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and after taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health as ever I was in my life.

"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised.

"May 18, 1896."

Mr George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint.

"December 29, 1899."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the most majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"B OD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Blood Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Mixture" appears on the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

BANKER & Co.,

GENT'S TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.

GENT'S SUITS, &c., MADE ON INSTALMENT SYSTEM.

38, Esplanade Cross Road,

OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

UNION TYPEWRITING Co.,

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THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA FOR BUYING NEW AND SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITERS, CARBONS, RIBBONS, AND ACCESSORIES TO SUIT ALL MACHINES.

TRIAL SOLICITED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

The Bombay Mails of 17th inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SECURITIES—
2½ per cent. Consols ..... £93 1/8 = — 1/16
3 per cent. Metites ..... £100 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £107 = "
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £85 5/16 = "

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 21 11/16 = — 1-16
2 months hence ..... 21 11/16 = — 1/16
Spot in New York ..... 47 = — 1-8

EXCHANGES—
Paris Cheques ..... 25'14 1-2 = unchanged
Berlin " ..... 20'50 = + 3/4
New York Demand ..... 4'86 3/4 = unchanged

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 4 per ct =
3 months sight Bank Bills ..... 3 3/8 per ct =
6 " " " ..... 3 3/8 per ct =
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 3/4 per ct =
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 4 per ct =

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 3 3/4 per ct = + 1-2
7 day market loans ..... 3 1/2 per ct = + 1-8

The Bank of England reserve is 47 per cent. of the liabilities.

Extra Council Bills allotments—Bills on Madras Rs. 40,00 at ls. 4 3-32 d.

Freight: Coals Cardiff to Bombay 8s. 6d.

METALS.

Copper Braziers £66-10.
Rubber.—Para Rubber 3s. 8 1-2 d.
Linseed Boiled 46 1-2 Jan.-Feb. Nominal. Tone drill.
Castor Oil in New York 5 1-4.
Arrivals—Steamer "Springwell."

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total Sales 12,000. Spot 4·90 + 4. Sold on speculation and for Export 2,000. Imports 29,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May
4·80	4·80	4·80	4·80
+4	+4	+4	+3
May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·81	4·81	4·81	4·71
+3	+3	+4	+2
		Sept.-Oct. 4·32 +2	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, 29th January 1903:—

Cotton	19 434 bales.
Wheat	10,700 qrts.
Linseed	1,491 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,701 "
Gingellyseed	27,5·0 "
Poppyseed	673 "
Groundnuts	1,491 "
Castorseed	383 "
Rice	4,245 "
Myrabollams	5,537 "
Cottonseed	63,374 "

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30.

THROUGHOUT the past week there have been some heavy shipments daily to Europe, consisting largely of Cotton and Cottonseed, and to Japan also exports of Cotton are more in evidence. Receipts continue to come to market freely, and some early arrivals of Broach and Dholera descriptions are to hand. The quality of the former is not quite up to the mark, and the margin between Good and Fine classes is widening. The cold weather lately experienced is said to have had a bad effect, and sellers of Fine are scarce, while the enquiry, on the other hand, is increasing. It is, however, rather early yet to judge of the quality of this crop, and later arrivals may show a considerable improvement. Early in the week the general tone of the market was quiet, and, with large arrivals, dealers showed more anxiety to push sales particularly of Spot Cotton. But during the past few days better markets were advised from Liverpool and America and prices have been moving upwards. Locally, also, there was a good enquiry from exporters, and fairly large purchases were reported by some of the big export houses. The demand has run chiefly on high classed short stapled Oomra descriptions and on M.-G. Ber gals, for spot, and business is also reported in Saw-ginned Dharwars and Bhownuggers for April-May delivery. While dealers have freely met the demand for ready they are by no means keen to enter into contracts for far forward deliveries, and this business has consequently been restricted. We hear of no fresh news to hand regarding the American crop, but the upward trend in prices is probably caused by small receipts and completion of contracts for January delivery; while advices from Manchester have been very firm for some little time past, and it is possible that the advance is due to actual improvement in the trade in that important centre.

In the Seeds markets there was also rather more activity in some descriptions, and a moderate business was reported, but the tone at the close is again easier. Linseed was very steady in the early part of the week, particularly for ready delivery, and the price advanced from Rs. 8-5 to Rs. 8-9. Stocks are small, and the enquiry rapidly caused a rise in price. The article closes, however, neglected, and the rate has again declined to Rs. 8-2. In new crop, for April-May, the price was Rs. 7-15 to Rs 7-14, and there was little doing. Rapeseed, also, was very firm, especially for ready, and a fair business has been done at Rs. 5-12 to Rs. 5-13 for Brown and Rs. 6-1 to Rs. 6-3 for Yellow. In new crop business was reported at Rs. 6-1 to Rs. 6-2-6 for Brown Delhi and Rs. 6-8 for Yellow Gujerat, April-May delivery. The market closes with a quieter tendency. Poppyseed was quiet at Rs. 8-3 for ready with little doing and, Rs. 7-11 forward with no business reported. Castorseed was quiet and unchanged at Rs. 23-12 to Rs. 23-8 ready with little enquiry. Gingelly was quiet, with a fair demand, at previous quotations, which was freely met by dealers. Arrivals continue large. Maize has been firm at Rs. 20 for White and Rs. 21 for Yellow, and a fair business was put through during the week. At the close the tone is quieter, and quotations have given way about half rupee below these rates. Cottonseed was firm at Rs. 16 1-2, but the bulk of the shipments of this article is purchased up country, and there is little done in the local market.

The Freight market has been very firm since last mail left, and a considerable business was booked daily, both for ready and forward shipments, at advancing rates. Several steamers were chartered during the week, and some steamers offering in this market have been fixed for loading at other ports. Owners are very firm in their ideas, and at the close they are asking 15s. to 15s. 6d. for forward shipment. For January loading bookings were reported early in the week at 14s. 6d. seeds and 15s. measurement, and February to May at 14s. 3d. picked ports. Later on forward shipments were booked at 14s. 6d. to 14s. 9d., and still later at 15s. for February to May. January shipments are now practically completed, and the close sellers are asking 15s. 6d. seeds, wheat, for February, and 15s. 3d. March to May. There has been a very large business booked during the past fortnight, and the market closes firm.

The mail of the 16th January brings £200,000 silver and £60,000 gold and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 22,10,000
Bombay	" 19,00,000
Madras	" 10,000
	Rs. 41,80,000

The mail of the 23rd January brings £150,000 silver and £40,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 29,50,000
Bombay	" 27,30,000
Madras	" 7,80,000
	Rs. 64,20,000

The mail of the 30th January brings £140,000 silver and £60,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 2,30,000
Bombay	" 20,30,000
Madras	" 1,40,000
	Rs. 24,90,000

At the weekly allotment of Council Bills on Wednesday, 23'90 lakhs were allotted in Bills at ls. 4 1-16d. and 56'10 lakhs in Telegraphic Transfers at ls 4 3-32d. Of the latter 48'20 lakhs were taken for Calcutta and 7'90 lakhs for Bombay. Tenderers received 23 per cent, and the amount to be allotted next week is unchanged at 80 lakhs. A small extra allotment of Rs 10,000 was made at ls 4. 3-32d. for Bills on Madras.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 24th inst., compared with the previous week:—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs. 7 02,775	Increase
Other Deposits	16,55,699	Increase
Credits Undrawn	6,60,943	Decrease

ASSETS.

Government Securities ...	85,993	Decrease
Other Authorised Securities	40,000	Decrease
Credits on Securities	4,45,673	Decrease
Loans do.	4,01,643	Decrease
Bills discounted & purchased	15,31,699	Increase
Balance with other Banks ...	55,141	Decrease
Cash	11,93 979	Increase

These figures show a decline of 3·10 lakhs in the trade demand. The Bank of Bengal statement, dated the 27th instant, shows the following changes compared with the previous week:—

Public Demand	39 lakhs	Increase
Cash Head Office	9 1-2 "	Decrease
Do. Branches ...	36 "	Decrease
Government Deposits ...	14 1-2 "	Decrease
Bank's Investments ...	8 2-4 "	Decrease

The Bank of Madras weekly cash balance shows a decline of 16 lakhs. The Money market was firmer during the week under report. There was a strong demand in Calcutta, presumably for Burmah requirements, and a fair amount has been remitted from this side. Both the Bank of Bengal and the Bank of Bombay raised the Bank rate 1 per cent. to 7 per cent. per annum on the 29th instant. The Bank of Madras remains unchanged at 6 per cent. per annum. The quotation for short fixed deposits is 5 1-2 per cent for 2 or 3 months.

The Sterling Exchange market has ruled quiet but steady throughout the week. The reduction in the Bank buying rate for three months' sight D. A. Credits to ls 4 1-4d., which was noted in our last mail report, has been available for January to March delivery, and the option of six months' sight D. A. at ls 4 3-8d has also been obtainable in some quarters. It is reported that 3 months' sight bills were placed at ls 4 7 32d from the middle of March. At the close the tone is steadier, and ls 4 1-4d. for three months' sight D. A. is not available for ready. A moderate amount of Bills were placed at the rate. Private wire was again placed at ls 4 3-32d and private demand at ls 4 1-4d. For Bank Paper there was a fair enquiry from the bazaar early in the week at ls 4 3-32d on Demand, and some £60,000 to £70,000 is said to have been taken up at this quotation. Telegraphic Transfers were also available, on and off, at the same rate. The market closes quite steady for near deliveries following the hardening rates in the Money market. There is no change to record in the quotations for the monsoon months. We quote ls 3 15-16d. Telegraphic Transfer and ls 3 3-32d Demand, June to September. The Eastern rates have not varied much during the week. Thirty days' sight Japan is quoted Rs. 150, while 30 days' Hongkong is Rs. 155, and 30 days' Shanghai Rs. 158-8.

The ls 1-2 per cent Rupee Paper market has fluctuated somewhat since last mail left. The settlement is on Monday next, the 2nd February, and a fairly large surplus has to be carried over and financed. The market declined early in the week from 97-7 down to 97-3, and has since steadied at the latter rate, as buddhas are reported to have been made by Banks to some extent. The margin has widened to 4 annas for one months' delivery ahead, the rate for the 2nd March being now 97-7. The general tone of the market is steady, and when the near settlement has been financed the "Bulls" will probably again carry the rate up. It is reported there were some slight difficulties in Calcutta in the market, and this assisted the decline locally. But notwithstanding the present firmness in the Money market, and the exaggerated reports of a heavy surplus to be financed by the "Bulls," it seems almost impossible for the "Bears" to pull rates down much below the present range of prices, and there is an undertone of firmness, due to a strong belief in higher quotations ruling in the near future. We have not yet experienced any actual stringency in the local Money market. The visible supply of gold coin coming into India is still on a large scale, and a little later in the year, when the trade demand begins to slack off, there will again be heavy surplus funds to help the "bulls" to raise prices. And in the meanwhile present quotations may be considered as very near the bottom rates for the season.

	Repayable	Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust ...	1923	101
4 per cent " " ...	1930	101 1-2
4 per cent " " ...	1932	101 3-4
4 per cent Bombay Municipal ...	1923	99
3 per cent " " ...	1940	170 1-4
4 per cent " " ...	Tansa	114 1-2
5 per cent " " ...	Sanitary	113
4 per cent Bo. Improvement	Trust 1959	100 1-2
4 per cent " " ...	1962	102

Prices of Bullion:—

English Bar Silver, ex duty, ready		57-10·0
Do. do.	1st Settlement	58-4·0
Do. do.	2nd do.	54-14·0
English Bar Gold, ready		24-0·6.

The Silver market is steady for ready delivery but quiet for forward. A small business has been passing during the week. The gold market is steady with nothing of importance reported.

In the Piece-Goods market for Greys demand continues fair and prices remain unchanged. A few ready sales were effected, but no forward business of any importance is reported. In Whites there was a fair enquiry during the week for low Nainsooks and Mulls, and prices have been raised half to one anna per piece. Clearances are also on a fair scale, and some small forward business is said to have been placed. Manchester is steadily rising, and home manufacturers show more independence in their quotations than they did during the past few months.

The local Yarn market was quiet in the early part of the week, but during the last two days the tone is steady, and there has been a fair enquiry. Prices remain unchanged.

Telegraphic advices, dated Shanghai, the 27th instant, state that during the preceding fortnight the sales of Indian Yarns amounted to 8,500 bales, those of China to 1,500 bales, and of Japan 300 bales. Exchange on Bombay ruled at Rs. 160-8 per 100 taels. The prices of yarns were reported about a tael higher.

The Metal Markets are quiet but steady. Copper and Yellow metal are steady, but in the latter the dealers are cutting down prices owing to free arrivals and some resales of January-February shipments were made amongst themselves at £52 to £53 against £54 10s. quoted on the other side. In Copper there is no fresh business reported. Stocks are small and the market is firm. The Iron market is steady, and good clearances of Galvanized Corrugated Sheets are reported from the local market, while enquiries are coming in from up-country. In other descriptions the tone is quiet with not much doing. Quicksilver and Spelter are steady, but no forward transactions are passing, as dealers have previously covered their requirements. Pigload is steady at home but flat locally.

The Coal market is quiet. A sale of Cardiff is reported at Rs. 16-12, March-April shipment, about 2,500 tons, and small resales of Jardine's Navigation at Rs. 11-4 and sales of Desbargur, ready, at Rs. 12 6.

The Share market is quiet. Bank of Bombay shares in the beginning of the week changed hands at Rs. 1,245 but to-day they have declined to Rs. 1,240, at which rate business is reported to have been done. Commercials are steady at Rs. 190. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad (Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 647 1-2 and Tapti Valley at Rs. 43-4 In Press shares Mofussils are quiet at Rs. 460, Indian are unchanged at Rs. 165, New Birars are steady at Rs. 570 and Volkarts at Rs. 1,015. In Mill shares Centrals have changed hands at Rs. 1,605 and Swadeshis at Rs. 695. Chinas are quiet at Rs. 460 and Carrimbhais at Rs. 540. Davids are steady at Rs. 240 and Standards at Rs. 300. Kohinoors have improved to Rs. 285. Jamshed Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 80 Leopolds at Rs 100, Emprers Mill at Rs. 125, and Howards and Bullough at Rs. 330 to Rs. 335. Colaba Land and Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 400. Framjee Petits have improved to Rs. 430, Manekjee Petits have remained unchanged at Rs. 1,765. Morarjis are quiet at Rs. 1,590 and Shola rs at Rs 1,700. In miscellaneous list Bombay Baroach have changed hands at Rs. 6,475 and quarter shares at Rs 1,660. Badham Pile are quiet at Rs 154. Kemps have changed hands at Rs. 243 and Treachers at Rs. 595. Port Cannings are unchanged at Rs. 420. The rest of the Companies are all unchanged and quiet at previous quotations with scarcely any business reported in them.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.		ls. 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand		ls 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. ...		ls. 4 9 32d
Do 6 do do		ls. 4 13-32d
French Francs 3 do do		170 1-2
Marks 3 do do		138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight.		1[illegible]
Shanghai 30 do do		158 1-2
Japan 30 do do		150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.

Cash	Rs.	97 3
1st Settlement	Rs.	97 3
2nd do.	Rs.	97 7

Money Market—Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 29th January	7 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 29th do.	7 do.
Bank of Madras do. 13th do.	6 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.	
Ready	8 2
Forward April-May	7 14
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.	
Brown Cawnpore Ready ...	5 12
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ...	6 1
Do, Gujarat Forward, April-May ...	6 8
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.	
Ready	8 2
Forward April-May ...	7 11
Castorseed—Tone quiet.	
Ready	28 8
Forward April-May. ...	24 4
Groundnuts—Tone steady.	
Ready	86 8
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet,	
15 per cent, Mxd, Ready ...	86 0
25 " " " ...	85 0
50 " " " ...	84 0
Black Kutnee " " ...	82 8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... easier.
Estimated sales 12,000
Total Imports 20,000

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-April.	Apl.-May
4·78	4·78	4·78	4·79
—2	—2	—3	—1
May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·80	4·80	4·79	4·70
—1	—1	—2	—1
	Sep.-Oct 4·61 —1		

COTTON.—Tone steady.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Growths.	Fine	F-G	Good.	Delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	164	155	—	25 Feb.
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	171	163	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M G) ...	171	163	...	do
Belati, M G	181	175	...	do
Khandesh, f M G) ...	..	171	165	do
Dasnagaum Poolgaum M.G	188	182	...	do
Nagpur Kamptee ... do	189	183	...	do
Akola (M. G.) } ...	185	179	...	do
Khamgaum do }				
Karanja do }				
Oomra good staple ...	193	186	...	do
Broach M. G. ...	201	...	193	25 Mar.
Bhownuggar H. G. ...	...	...	199	25 May
S.-G. Dharwar ...	...	...	201	25 do
Westerns	...	...	190	25 do

COTTON STATISTICS. (Bales.)

Receipts for the week

REGIMENTAL CLOTHING.

SCARCITY OF (REAL) WOOLLENS.

Is one ever sure of getting Woollen garments? Doctors so frequently order Woollen underclothing that health may be endangered by wearing something that pretends to be, but is not, wool. It was said that in a drive of 30 miles round Bradford not one, but scores, of mills could be pointed out where for every bale of wool used, ten bales, and often more, are used of shoddy, mungo, stockings, and cotton.—"Daily Telegraph."

GREATCOAT CLOTHS.
UNIFORM Do.
Do. SERGES.
ARMY FLANNELS.
SADDLE SERGES.
BLANKETS for Men.
Do. and JHOOLS for Horses.
PUTTIES.
JERSEYS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
BALACLAVA CAPS.
SOCKS, BLUE GREY,
Do. NATURAL GREY,
MITTENS.

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THE
NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,
Walking, Riding, Driving, Cycling, Hunting, Polo Pigsticking, Shooting, &c., &c.
ALSO
ACCIDENTS and DISEASES Combined.
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RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,
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CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
COMPENSATION PAID £3,350,000
LOW RATES, LIBERAL TERMS, LARGEST SECURITY.
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BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
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CONTRACTORS.
STOCK & SHOW ROOMS,
9-11, MEDOWS STREET,
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THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s 3 3-4d. to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.
To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy To non-subscribers Rs. 2

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		Rs.	As.
Spotted Dogs .....Per Box of 50		6	0
El Aliento	Do.	6	0
Pepita, Exquisitos.....	Do.	5	8
Capitans, Couches Trabucos	Do.	5	0
Crems, de las Antillas.....	Do.	4	8
For Luck.....	Do.	4	0
Balla Lucia, Superiore.....	Do.	3	0
La Semiramis, Spotted.....	Do. 100	11	0
La Zenobias, ...	Do.	8	0

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GEBRÜDER KNAKE'S
New Indian Model.
PERFECT
In Tone and Touch and thoroughly durable. Can be seen and tried at
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FORT BOMBAY.

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FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Shirley, 3,431 tons, Captain G R Satchel arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta 18th January with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Umta, 3,431 tons, Captain W H Walkeys, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 15th January, with a cargo of coal and general and the following passengers:—Mrs and Master Coale, Mr Wild and five deck.

THE Anchor Line steamer Britannia, 1,950 tons, Captain A C Turner, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mrs W S Church and child, Mrs Mackenzie, Mr Oliphant, Captain Lowis, Major Leonard, Major Parkin, Rev E C Horn and 54 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H I M S Elphinstone...Lt Comdr Rowsell.....Indian Marine
H M S Assaye.....Lt Comdr Lambert.....Torpedo Catcher
Richard Grech .....175 ..... I Government
H M S Lawwing.....Lt Comdr Armstrong .....Royal Navy
H M S Hadressat.....Lt Comdr G C Gunyie.....Royal Navy
Ceylon .....Capt A Channer.....R N Ceylon Govt
L S Steamer
Torpedo Boat No 104

IN THE STREAM.

Tenasserim .....Receiving Hulk
H M S Magdala .....Capt G H Hewett, R N.....Turret Ship
H M S Abyssinia.....Turret-ship
Torpedo Boat No 100 ...Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N.....
Do No 103...Lt Comdr J G Fowler, R N.....
Do No 103.....
Do No 101.....

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Britannia	1970	Turner	Liverpool	31-1	W & A Gib & Co
B	Bodlewell	2209	Scurr	Hamburg	1-2	M M & Co
D	Ship Melbourne	1431	Rose	Hull	3-2	H M & Co
F	Satara	3326	Goss	Odda	30-1	M M & Co
H	& J Xenia	2061	Ghailog	Trieste	5-2	Rallí Bros
K	R Reunion	1329	Carr	Mauritius	6-2	H G M Jam
M	Isola	1262	Robertson	Berbera		M M & Co
N	Pallsana	1934	Le Marchand	Odda	31-1	Tra'pt
O	Secundor	1685	Brebner	Mauritius	7-2	H S Sidick
P	Hires	1074	Shepherd	London	1-2	Transport
Q	Belford	2076	Metcalfe	Dunkirk	4-2	Rallí Bros

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadurí .....829 Fakeera.....Karachi .....31-1 Shp'g & Co
Ponani.....552 Mahmod.....Bhownagar...31-1 do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Bombay Maru	3295	Murai	Japan	2-2	N Y Kaisha
2	Gulf of Trinidad	1825	Hughes	Jeddah	2-2	B I S N Co
4	Clan Cumming	3108	Miller	Antwerp	3-2	F M & Co
5	Managon	2279	Philipps	China	6-2	P & O Co
6	Beatrice	2129	Handsll	London	5-2	W & A G & Co
7	Vulcan	2207	Carter	Liver'l	5-2	W & A G & Co
8	Imp rator	2280	Ivallich	Trieste	1-2	A L N Co
9	Hydaspes	4345	Lenan	Antwerp	10-2	J M & Co
12	Persia	4168	Wheler	Aden	31-1	P & O Co
14	Kistna	974	Whitehead	Karachi	31-1	M M & Co
15	Kirkfield	2290	Watson	Hull	31-1	W & A G & Co
16	Benlomond	1752	Hutton	London	6-2	T M & Co

MERKWEATHER DRY DOCK.

H M S Highflyer.....5600 Capt A H Christian.....Flagship
Alongside s s "Melbourne".
Khalil .....1045 Kapplestaller...Zanzibar..... A Saundes

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
30	Ranee (Transport)	Corran	Obbia, Jan 22
	Shirley s	Satchell	Calcutta, Jan 18
	Umta s	Walkeys	Calcutta, Jan 15
	Dunera (Transport)	Smith	Capp Town, Jan 12

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Naskin s	Montford	Yokohama, &c

The steamer Britannia, Captain Turner, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Liverpool, &c.

The steamer Oriental entered for loading yesterday for London, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 29.

The Clan Line steamer Alexandria left this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 29

The City Line steamer City of Dundee arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, JAN 29.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. China arrived this morning.

The P. and C. Company's s. s. Balaarat is expected to arrive in Bombay from China at 8 a. m. on Monday next.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Vindobona from Jaffa, for Colombo for Bombay on the afternoon of the 27th instant, and is expected here on Monday morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Tonkin which left Bombay on Thursday, 15 instant, arrived at Marseilles on Thursday, 29 instant at 10 a. m.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's s. s. R. Rubattino left Aden for Bombay on the 30th inst., and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the morning of the 4th February.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Vulcan s—200 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 2,354 cwt cotton seed, Forbes Forbes and Co; 2,000 cwt jowar, Wachjee Beehar; 600 cwt myrabollans, Khjee Oomersey; 1,000 cwt wheat, 31,559 cwt cotton seed, Rallí Brothers; 55 cwt oilr yarn, M Mooljee and Co; 300 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Beatrice s—15 bales hides, H E Goolnamed, 175 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 1,000 cwt myrabollans, Jetha Hurchund.

Oriental s—2,000 cwt jowar, A Blaschock and Co; 4,000 cwt boneseal, E C Nanjee; 2,000 cwt boneseal, Groft Mody and Co.

Ben Lamond s—13 bales silkwaste, D Pestonjee; 130 cwt horns, H A Mahomed.

FOR HULL.

Melbourne s—1,114 cwt cotton seed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 500 cwt cotton seed, Sagjee Beehar.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Cumming s—325 cwt myrabollans, Khjee Oomersey; 485 bales cot on, 9,999 teelseed, Rallí Brothers.

Ben Lamond s—1,500 bales cotton, Rallí Brothers; 50 bales hemp and 200 bales cotton waste, Prasjee Hirjee and Co.

Hydaspes s—800 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 1,3.0 cwt castorseed, Rallí Brothers; 220 bales cotton, Goodum and and Co; 125 bales cottonfly and waste, F Fischer and Co; 15 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Bodlewell s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 50 bales cotton, J C Toddiwalla; 6,027 cwt rapeseed, Rallí Brothers; 5,2 cwt myrabolams, Khjee Oomersey,

FOR DUNKIRK.

Belford s—110 bales cotton, 5,857 cwt teelseed, 499 cwts ground nuts, Rallí Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—496 bales cotton, Rallí Brothers.
Xenia s—110 bales cotton, Rallí Brothers; 120 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co; 220 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co; 3, 99 cwt teelseed, Forbes Forbes and Co; 1,500 cwt gingellyseed, J A Begbil and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Xenia s—200 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co.
Imperator s—200 bales cotton, Rallí Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Managon s—200 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Karrance and Co; 200 bales cotton, Madrasswalla Sons and Co; 300 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ewing and Co; 900 bales cotton, G Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 127 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gocouldas Dossa and Co.

BOMBAY RACES.

EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 31ST JANUARY.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

		F.	M.
1st Race	A Maiden Hurdle Plate	3	10
2nd "	The Hopeful Stakes	3	35
3rd "	The Matoonga Plate	4	0
4th "	The Victoria Stakes	4	25
5th "	The Lingfield Plate	4	55
6th "	The Sion Plate	5	25
7th "	The Selling Plate	5	50

By kind permission of Major Carnegy and the Officers, 21st Bombay Infantry, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES
Local Time,

	F.	M.
Colaba	2	30
Church Gate	2	35
Grant Road	2	41
Arrives at Mahalaxmi	2	45

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

A Maiden Hurdle Plate—Dawn and Fitzeros.
The Lingfield Plate—Fando.
The Matoonga Plate—Chungiz.
The Sion Plate—Hakum, Arabistan, Narunjee, Panala II, Muswood and Governor.
The Hopeful Stakes—Khalib Jelad-e-Falak, Malick and Mabrook.
Selling Plate—Dilawar.
The Victoria Stakes—Amarosa and Comobesek.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 30 January 1903.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATOR.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, from Victoria Dock No. 8 to-day. The medical inspection of sallon passengers will take place at 5-15 p. m. sharp and deck passengers must be at the New Disinfecting Station with all their bedding and kit at 2. p. m. to-day:—

Admally Mr. and Mrs M G	Kanndivya Miss E
and an infant	Muller Revd and Mrs
Aloysia Sister	Murphy Miss
Baldwin Capt L H	Mahomed Bin Higaras Mr 4 friends and child
Bierens de Faan Mr C	Ridgway Capt R
Denne Mr A C W	Mary Sister
Dreyer Revd C	Shaik Mohomed bin Abdu Wahab Mr
Flor Mr G	Staley Mr and Mrs G
Forty Mr E	Thenebein Miss
Gurney Miss S	Wales Miss
Gourlie Lt	
Hoorpa Mrs and child	

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E F NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 31st January.

1. The Rifle Range at Colaba will be available for Class Firing this afternoon and the Commandant hopes that all Members who have not yet commenced their Class Firing will take advantage of this opportunity.
2. The Rifle Range at Colaba will be closed on the 1st February next, for repairs.
3. Owing to the Rifle Meeting there will be no Drills next week.

By Order,
P. W. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant B. V. R.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that the Corps will hold a Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruze from the 26th February to 7th March 1903, both days inclusive.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT—JANUARY 29.	
10 p.m.	63·7
FRIDAY NIGHT—JANUARY 30.	
6 a.m.	66·0
10 a.m.	70·3
2 p.m.	76·4
6 p.m.	72·4

THE OBJECT OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT
is to introduce to you a simple system of forwarding packages Home and which
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1903.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

AFTER an interval of seven years, Mr. G. W. Forrest, C.I.E, follows up his first volume of "The Indian Mutiny" by two others, which complete the work, and should exhaust all that contemporary authorities relate of that terrible time. The letters and despatches to which the ex-Director of Records has had access are given in full, so that the appendix fills quite half of the three volumes. For a reader determined to follow the difficult and desperate convolutions of that tragic revolt, these authorities are invaluable, though we confess to an unbounded regret that Mr. Forrest has not been able to embody the account of the dreadful day at Cawnpore, written for him by "one of the two women who escaped the massacre at the bank of the river," but "her name, for the sake of her family, cannot be disclosed." The substance of her narrative he utilises it is true, could he have included this human document in the appendix it would have added to the value of his compilation. Captain Thomson, Lieutenant Delafosse, and Mr. Shepherd, three of the Cawnpore survivors, are other authorities from whose accounts Mr. Forrest has gathered materials. The depositions of many other witnesses, natives and half-castes—evidence which he treated advisedly with "extreme caution," confidential reports of officials, despatches of Generals, and many other documents are embodied in an "Introduction" which constitutes a vivid narrative of the incidents that made 1857 a year of dramatic and horrible interest in India. The maps are excellent, and the illustrations well chosen; these and the plans are of immense assistance in following the details of the sieges of Cawnpore, Delhi, and Lucknow. The general style of the book otherwise is not up to the level that should distinguish a publication that makes its appearance simultaneously with the Delhi Durbar, and treats of events that will never be forgotten. There are eight different events chronicled in these two volumes—the mutiny at Lucknow, its relief, its second siege and Sir Colin Campbell's Relief, Outram's defence of the Alumbagh, and the defence of Cawnpore. Brigadier Carthew's report of the operations conducted by him at Cawapore came privately into Mr. Forrest's possession, this, too, he does not include in these volumes, but its accuracy is vouched for by General Chamier, and it is largely drawn upon. To make the different accounts of these almost simultaneous operations comprehensible to the reader of to-day was a serious labour, and required no small amount of patience and perspicacity. It is satisfactory to know that Mr. Forrest considers that all the evidence goes to prove that "although the darkest tints predominate, the picture is not so black as it has been painted." For the rest the writer does not claim for his introduction any official character or authority, but, as he says, he endeavours "to state salient, authentic facts in a spirit that will not revive the virulent race animosities which were aroused by bloodshed and carnage and which perverted the history and criticism of the hour."

There was no lack of courage on either side in this desperate struggle, and the unceasing heroism displayed by the English, handfuls of men when compared to the rebels, was not without its counterpart among the revolted sepoys or among those who remained faithful. We read of John MacLeod who immediately on pushing his way through the breach in the Begum's Kothi at Lucknow "began to play the bag-pipes heedless of the bullets that flew round him." And we have the Highlanders and Sikhs driving the enemy out, "They fought them in the cloisters, and they bayoneted them in the dark rooms. Bands of rebels, maddened with fear at the bags of gunpowder with lighted slow matches thrown into their lairs, rushed out and perished on the bayonets of their foes," It was on the way to Lucknow that Lord Robert earned his Victoria Cross by two deeds, shooting a sepoy just after Captain Younghusband had been killed beside him, and recovering the standard from two sepoys who were carrying it off. There were some curious incidents inconsistent with the desperate character of the encounters, as when Sir Henry Lawrence, just before riding out to stop the sepoys firing and attacking houses in Lucknow, cried out to the very men whose muskets were levelled against the English soldiers, "I am going to drive those scoundrels out of cantonments; take care, while I am away, that you remain at your posts, and allow no one to do any damage, or to enter my house, else when I return I will hang you." They obeyed him, and his residence was that night the only house in the cantonment that was not pillaged or burnt. Of him it was truly said that night and day seemed all the same to him. He would visit in disguise the native town to discover what he could by personal observation, while news was coming in from every quarter of the spread of the mutiny and the tragedies that marked each new outbreak. A most bitter experience was that of Colonel Birch who cherished, in the face of all warnings, a firm belief in the loyalty of his men. When his regiment, the 41st, gave unmistakable proof of its disaffection by the men leaving their quarters and proceeding to the treasury to help themselves to its contents, the Colonel followed and overtook them, spoke to them of their folly, and begged of them to listen to him. The answer came from a man, who calmly stepped forth from the ranks and shot his Colonel dead, and after that, officer followed officer into the great Uukuown at the hands of their own men. This was at Sitapur, and soon the English inhabitants were flying, many being shot down as they fled. Mr. Christian, the Commissioner, was killed as he carried his son across the stream and his wife when she saw him fall sat beside his body with the child. "It was but a moment, and mother and child joined the father." At Fyzabad some of the fugitives got off in boats supplied them by the mutineers, two of the boats were treacherously attacked at a narrow part of the river and were at the mercy of the showers of bullets mercilessly poured on them, and finally only one survived to tell the dreadful tale. At Allahabad the insurgents distinguished themselves by very terrible deeds. Up to the 6th of June their officers were sure of their loyalty, for that very afternoon they had declared their readiness to die for the "Kampani Bahadur." But before the officers had left the mess table the bugle sounded the alarm. Rushing to the parade ground they called to their men whom they found drawn up, and received a volley which killed five of them. Seven young ensigns attached to this favourite regiment to learn their drill were the next victims, and the insurgents were soon engaged in regular file firing, at the English garrison. The Sikhs remained staunch, it is true, though the mutineers got command of everything but the fort, and released the prisoners. These and the rabble "wreaked their vengeance not only on the Europeans, but peaceful Hindu pilgrims who had come to the sacred City to wash their sins away were savagely robbed and the houses of wealthy natives were gutted and set on fire. All night long the Europeans saw from the ramparts the lurid glare of the conflagration." Through the next day, Sunday, the same awful scene continued. But Neill arrived on the 9th June, and by the 17th British Administration was re-established in Allahabad. The next thing to do was to try to relieve Cawnpore, but many were the marches down the Grand Trunk Road before that could be accomplished. "Havelock and his veterans had marched 126 miles under an Indian sun—each man carrying a heavy weight of ammunition, and had won four pitched battles and sundry combats against highly disciplined troops far exceeding them in number. Battle after battle was won by desperate fighting; cholera and sunstroke slew many survivors of the combat; but on they went with unflinching resolution till the outskirts of Cawnpore were reached. Then on the morning after their crowning victory as they were about to fall in, news reached the men which quenched the hope that had burned clear in them through all the weary marching and hard fighting. And when they entered the city the evil tidings were confirmed, and they saw a scene which drove them mad with horror and excitement. But the firm hand of their Commander held them in check."

But there is a bright side even to the dark days that passed over India. It took less than a fortnight to uproot the newly established English administration in Oudh. Thoroughly was this done, but on the whole without revenge or cruelty. The people treated the fugitives of the ruling race with kindness, and, as Mr. Forrest says, the high courtesy and chivalry of the barons of Oudh was conspicuous in their dealings with their fallen masters. We must remember that it was these very actual barons, not their ancestors, who had lost a considerable portion of their lands when Oudh was annexed. At Salone the Sepoys mutinied, but warned their officers to depart, and Hunmunt Singh, of Dharoopoor, sheltered the English residents and escorted them finally to safety. Rustum Sah, a talookdar of Deyrab, who had been deprived of villages by our Government, sheltered an officer who fled from the Military Police, revolted at Sultanpore, and the Rajah of Ameythee protected the ladies and families from Sultanpore and escorted them to Allahabad. A friendly zemindar kindly treated the fugitives from Dureabad. The men of the 22nd Native Infantry at Azimgurh, though heartily joining in the revolt, guarded their officers and their houses, and placed sentries on the magazines and public offices, to prevent the people from plundering. The troopers, indeed, proposed to kill the officers, but the men of the 22nd objected, and allowed them to leave with their arms and private property, declaring, however, that all the public property belonged to the King of Oudh. The officers were supplied with boats and given nine hundred rupees from the treasury. It was unfortunately some of these boats that were treacherously fired on further down. Others got safely away, and though in terrible straits at Goruckpore Mahdo Pershad rescued and entertained the fugitives hospitably for five or six days, and sent them safe on to Gopalpore. Here again a baron of Oudh took them in hand and enabled them to reach Dinapore. At Benares in the midst of the first burst of the outbreak there, when a sepoy of the 37th levelled his musket at Colonel Gordon, a Sikh stepped forward, held his arms in front of the Colonel, himself receiving the bullet. There were thus men who braved the anger of their fellows to succour their fallen rulers in distress, and they stand out as bright beacons on the dark horizon that surrounded the victims of the treachery of Nana of Bithoor.

BURMA DURING THE PAST YEAR.

THE Administration Report of Burma for the past official year shows that in all departments, although there was no progress of a striking nature, there was no retrogression. One of the most satisfactory features of the report is the portion dealing with the conditions of the people. In a country which depends so largely upon agriculture the condition of the population must always vary to a large extent with the nature of the seasons. In recent years the agriculturists of Burma have had no cause to complain as to the conditions which have attended their labours. In Upper Burma, indeed, the seasons have been distinctly favourable, and they have also been better than normal in other parts of the country. This has led to a great improvement in the standard of living of the cultivator of the soil; he has been able to secure luxuries, which formerly never fell to his lot, to hire labour, and to raise money without any difficulty. Natives of India are now being frequently engaged by prosperous cultivators, and wages rule from four annas to twelve annas a day, in addition to food. One unfortunate feature of the report is that no mention is made in this connection of the improvements in agricultural methods, which have attracted so much notice from the Press recently. In the administration of criminal justice an improvement is also to be noticed. The police themselves were not so successful in dealing with the work which fell to their lot, but on the other hand the number of crimes fell considerably, although there was a slight increase in respect of crimes of violence, with the exception of dacoities and robberies. In respect of trade there was a continuation of the increases which have been noticed in recent years. There was a big advance in the output of oil, washing for rubies was carried on on a larger scale, and there was an improvement in the output of gold in the Katha district, although unfortunately this is hardly likely to be maintained. Again although the number of vessels engaged in the seaborne trade decreased there was an increase in the tonnage. Imports decreased, and exports increased, the later fact being due to better shipments of cotton and rice and other grains. There was furthermore a slight improvement both in the gross and the net takings of the railways, and the mileage open to traffic was extended. Turning to the gross revenue we find that the receipts were more than 16 lakhs above the figures for 1901-02 and the land revenue receipts are also larger by 11 lakhs than on the occasion of the last report. The report finally deals with the educational progress experienced in the country. Both public and private institutions shared a general improvement, which was especially noticeable in respect of female education. One pleasing feature of the year was the institution of an annual art exhibition which is intended to aid the development of Burmese wood and ivory carving metal work, silk weaving, and other native arts. As has been already remarked no very striking advances were made in any direction, but there is cause for satisfaction in the fact that progress, although slow, has been general.

BOMBAY AGRICULTURE.

THERE was little change in the condition of Bombay agriculture during the week just past. There was again slight rain in the province of Sind and several districts, which were formerly in great need of a supply of moisture now report that the crops have been much benefited. In Karachi, where an inch and a quarter of rain fell during the week, rabi is now flourishing, and although Sukkur has not been favoured with the same beneficial rainfall as has fallen in other parts of the province, there is nothing to complain of at present. More rain will, however, be needed quickly or the standing crops will suffer. Throughout Sind the rabi crop is stated to be flourishing. Reaping has been completed in Guzerat, and all the crops are in good condition in that part of the presidency also. The pest of caterpillars which has been troubling Ahmedabad during the past month or two is still in evidence, and the young rabi crops are suffering on that account. Clouds have damaged cotton in one taluka of the same district, but sugarcane, cotton, wheat, gram, barley, oilseed and other crops are all doing well. Cloudy weather has also damaged the til crop in Broach, and cotton and tur have suffered in Surat from the same cause. There is nothing very remarkable to record in the situation so far as the Konkan is concerned. The crops are all flourishing at present, although in Nasik gram and wheat have been damaged somewhat considerably by rats and insects. In the Deccan, too, the condition of the crops is very satisfactory. A slight fall of rain was received in Ahmednagar. All over the Deccan harvests are now practically completed. In Sholapur tur has still to be gathered in, but that is the only crop which remains unreaped. The Southern Mahratta country has experienced more favourable weather recently, and this has resulted in a general improvement of the crops. The wheat and gram crops have suffered somewhat in various parts of Bijapur. In the remainder of the Presidency conditions are normal. There have been no remarkable fluctuations in the prices of food grains during the week.

APPENDICITIS.

THE tendency to imitation which exists even in the realm of crime has been a good excuse for those who oppose the publication of sensational accounts of criminal brutality in the newspapers. It is a fact that the perpetration of a murder of a more than usually sensational character is often followed by the commission of others of a more or less similar character. In the same way there are often epidemics of suicide. It is, however, extremely curious to read of an epidemic of the King's complaint, appendicitis, and to find that, notwithstanding all that the Press can do to ridicule it, it is on the increase. The King has often set the fashion. He is often imitated when he would rather that people would exercise their desire to flatter him in some other direction. But it is doubtful if even the King, who has been so often imitated, reads of this mysterious epidemic without a feeling of surprise. The phases which this strange illness takes are rather amusing. Some of its victims seem to be confused as to the nature of the disease from which they suppose themselves to be suffering. Only the other day an unfortunate individual was removed to a London hospital suffering torture from internal pain. And between the spasms of his sickness he implored the doctors not to operate upon him because he had already had his appendix removed three times! This was a reversion to type which is likely to puzzle even the most advanced of evolutionists. We have heard of the effect which patent medicine advertisements have upon those who are hypochondriacally inclined, and it is doubtful which class of the population benefits the patent medicine vendor most, the man who is really ill or the man who fancies himself to be ill. But this form of hypochondria is something new. Lest it should come to India, we may say that internal pains are not a sign of appendicitis only. They are symptomatic of other diseases, not the least among which is colic, and it is not always necessary to undergo an operation for appendicitis merely because one is troubled with pain in the region in which the appendix is supposed to be situated.

IT is reported from Indore that a Durbar will be held there to-day whereat will be announced the arrangements consequent on the resignation by the Maharaja Holkar of his administrative powers as a Ruling Chief.

THE Ladies' Paperchase cup at Calcutta has been won by Miss Pugh on Ladybird, Miss Bramwell on Heartsease being second. Mrs. Crocker on Paleface third. Perth, ridden by Lady Jenkins, was favourite, but fell.

OWING to local rain the Helmand River is said to be in high flood and the bunds have been swept away. This should cause inundations in Seistan with the tract which Major McMahon has to demar-

THE Indian Police Commission will visit the Bombay Presidency about the beginning of March and they will hold sittings at Poona, Bombay and Karachi.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

LOAN TO THE SULTAN.

A DIPLOMATIC COUP.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

The Banque de Paris et Pays Bas has arranged a loan to the Sultan of Morocco of 74 million francs at six per cent. guaranteed on the Customs. It is believed that the loan is an important diplomatic coup intended to strengthen French influence.

LONDON, JANUARY 30.

The Sultan's word is practically the only pledge received by the Banque de France et Pays Bas in connection with the loan to Morocco, hence the belief that the loan is a diplomatic coup.

VENEZUELA AND THE ALLIES.

HITCH IN NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

The Blockading Powers have declined to entertain the proposal made by Mr. Bowen that all claimants against Venezuela shall be on an equal footing with them.

LONDON, JANUARY 30.

The Powers' refusal to entertain Bowen's proposal has caused a deadlock. Mr. Bowen is communicating with General Castro.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

Mr. Chamberlain has arrived at Kimberley.

ARMY APPOINTMENT.

General Hildyard has been appointed new Director of Military Education and Training.

EGYPT.

Lord Cromer, in a speech delivered at Khartoum, promised to push forward with all speed the construction of the railway to Suakim which is essential to the development of the Soudan. The cost will be two and half millions. He mentioned that there was some prospect of discovering coal south of Khartoum.

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

LATE PRESIDENT RE-ELECTED.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

Count Ballestrem has been re-elected President of the Reichstag.

THE ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

SEIZED WITH APOPLEXY.

Signor Prinetti was seized with apoplexy during an audience with King Emmanuel to-day. There are hopes of his recovery.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

The Bombay mails of the 17th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE INDIAN MARINE.

NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 30.

A new warrant of precedence is published which lays down the rank of Indian Marine and Naval officers relative to the army. It places the Indian Marine Deputy Director, Assistant Director, Inspectors of Machinery and Commanders with, but junior to, Lieutenant-Colonels, Indian Marine Lieutenants of over eight years' seniority and Chief Engineers with, but junior to, Majors; Indian Marine Lieutenants of under eight years, Assistant Paymasters of six years' seniority, and Engineers with but junior to, Army Captains; and Indian Marine Sub-Lieutenants and Assistant Engineers with, but junior to, Lieutenants.

INCREASE OF PLAGUE AT POONA.

POONA, JANUARY 30.

Despite evacuation of the city of Poona plague cases are increasing in Poona. Yesterday there were 150 cases and 120 deaths. Several well-known Brahmin families have suffered severely. Amongst others Bal Gangadhar Tilak has lost his eldest son, aged nineteen. The deceased lived with his parents in tents near Ganeshkhind.

The City Municipality has resolved to hand Rs. 2,000 to the Managing Committee for taking medical aid, medicines, and comforts to the doors of the plague patients in the city. Several medical men have offered their services to carry out the work.

THE DIRECTOR, ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

EXTENSION OF TENURE.

The Government of India have sanctioned the extension of Captain G. Goodridge's tenure as Director of the Royal Indian Marine for a year.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Regarding the pay of officers and men proceeding to Somaliland it has been ruled that those belonging to Indian units and also all officers proceeding from India on staff or on special service, will receive Indian rates.

Major Pickard Cambridge, Bedfordshire Regiment, officiates as Deputy Assistant General for Musketry vice Major Thomson granted eight months' leave home.

The 1st Hampshires, 2nd Oxfordshires, 1st North Staffords, and 1st Royal Fusiliers are next on the roster to leave India, and are likely to be relieved.

CRICKET.

AUTHENTICS vs. BUNDELKHAND.

JHANSI, JANUARY 29.

The Oxford Authentics defeated the Bundelkhand District eleven by an innings and 9 runs. Whitford's score at 316 for the loss of eight wickets. Hollins declared the innings closed. With the exception of Whatford no other of the Bundelkhand eleven offered any serious resistance. Powys-Keck and Simpson-Hayward got most of the wickets, Tomkinson bowled for the first time in India. Scores:—

BUNDELKHAND DISTRICT.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Whatford, b Powys-Keck	82	b Simpson-Hayward	55	
Copeland, c Tomkinson, b Powys-Keck	11	c Raphael, b Williams	4	
Allen, b Powys-Keck	5	l-b-w, b Hayward	10	
Beasley, b Powys-Keck	0	b Williams	14	
Fateh Mahomed, b Powys-Keck	4	l-b-w, b Powys-Keck	36	
Lyon, b Hayward	0	b Simpson-Hayward	9	
Thornton, b Powys-Keck	26	l-b-w, b Powys-Keck	8	
Stokes, run out	4	c Chinnery, b Powys-Keck	4	
Hill, b Powys-Keck	3	b Powys-Keck	4	
Conner, b Powys-Keck	2	b Tomkinson	5	
Duckworth, not out	1	not out	11	
Extras	6	Extras	8	
Total	154	Total	158	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
BUNDELKHAND DISTRICT.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Powys-Keck	19	4	58	8	17	5	45	4
Williams	11	2	48	0	8	1	32	2
Simpson-Hayward	9	3	25	1	11	3	34	3
Hornby	7	0	25	0	4	0	21	0
Tomkinson	0	0	..	0	21	6	9	1

AUTHENTICS.

Chinnery, b Fateh Mahomed 48
Hornby, c Whatford, b Cooper 28
Hollins, c Fateh Mahomed, b Cooper 31
Hillman, not out 4
Raphael, b Fateh Mahomed 48
Simpson-Hayward, c Whatford, b Fateh Mahomed 43
Kershaw, c Cooper, b Fateh Mahomed 5
Tomkinson, not out 15
Hindlam, l-b-w, b Fateh Mahomed 5
Ridley } Did not bat.
Powys-Keck }
Extras 24
Total (for 8 wkts.) 316*
*Innings declared closed.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lyon	10	1	57	0
Fateh Mahomed	21	2	110	5
Cooper	7	0	36	2
Copeland	2	0	33	0
Beasley	2	0	12	0
Allen	0	0	27	0

THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

EXPORT DUTY ON TEA.

AMENDMENT OF PROBATE LAW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 30.

The Hon. Sir Montague Turner introduced in Council to-day the Bill to levy a cess of a quarter of a pie per pound on all tea exported from India by sea to have effect for five years with powers to Government thereafter to extend its operation. He sketched the history of the Bill, and pointed out the marked increase in the proportion of the crop taken by foreign markets in the case of Ceylon subsequent to the introduction of similar legislation in that island.

The Hon. Sir Denzil Ibbetson introduced a Bill to extend to the whole of India the operation of probates granted in case of small estates by district judges, and explained that this measure was to remove the hardship to widows and orphans and others which arose under the existing law, whereby it is necessary for them to take out probate in the High Court whenever the property concerned was not all situated in one province. He instanced a case of a man in the Punjab insuring his life in an office which had its headquarters in Calcutta, in which case the probate given by the District Judge's court in the Punjab would be insufficient.

The Hon. Sir Edward Law introduced a Bill to provide for the levy of dues on vessels of over thirty tons visiting ports on the east coast for the up-keep, including a small sinking fund, of the lights erected at considerable expense from which such vessels benefited.

The Electric Lighting Bill and the Provident Funds Bill were referred to a select committee, and the Council adjourned to-day fortnight.

GENERAL OKU.

HIS DEPARTURE FOR JAPAN.

General Oku, Japan's representative at Delhi, embarked to-day with his staff aboard the steamer Palamcotta for Japan. General Leach and a guard of honour of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, with colours, were upon the jetty for duty.

DEPUTY SECRETARY, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Deputy Secretary, Foreign Department, proceeds on short leave, Mr. O. Bosanquet officiating.

THE LEPROSY PROBLEM.

DR. HUTCHINSON IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, JANUARY 30.

Doctor Jonathan Hutchinson, a leading London Surgeon, arrived in Madras this morning from Ceylon. He is investigating the origin of leprosy, and will lecture on the subject to-morrow at the Madras Medical College.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION IN MADRAS.

The Government of Madras have approved the proposal of the Godavery District Board to make vaccination compulsory in such areas of districts as are headquarters of magistrates.

THE "TIMES" ON THE ARMY.

INDIA AND SOUTH AFRICA.

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 30.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, the 29th instant, says that the "Times" fourth article on the Army recommends, regarding healthy colonies as home stations keeping the first army corps in South Africa, sending recruits direct from the Depots there, and afterwards drafting them on to the tropics.

In view of the proximity of South Africa, India would be able to spare eight battalions for the Westralian command, and could spend the money in increasing the number of British officers with native battalions.

ZULUS AND BOERS.

THE STORY OF A WAR EPISODE.

ZULUS BURNED ALIVE.

An official report of the conflict between Boers and Zulus at Holkrantz in May, 1902, establishes that the former were responsible for burning natives alive in huts. They looted cattle and challenged Zulus to retake them. The Zulus subsequently retook the cattle and killed fifty six Boers.

FEATHERED GAME

PROHIBITION OF THEIR SALE.

BANGALORE, JANUARY 30.

At a meeting of the Commissioners, this morning a resolution was passed prohibiting the offering or exposure for sale of feathered game during the close of the season regulated by the Mysore Game Law. The civil and military station of Bangalore being in the Mysore Territory such reciprocity has become only proper, though it does not obtain in British India.

AN ALLEGED DEFAMATION CASE.

A case of defamation by Mr. W. H. Johnson Superintendent, "Daily Post," Limited, and the Municipal Commissioner, against Mr Mervyn Smith, a mining engineer opened to-day before Mr. Lloyd, District Magistrate. The complainant deposed that defendant had made a false statement at a card party at the Bowring Institute to the effect that the complainant had borrowed Rs. 400 from the Secretary of the Institute, and could not, therefore, bring certain alleged irregularities at the liquor bar of the Institute to the notice of the Committee in his capacity as honorary sub-secretary for the management of the bar. Mr. Plunkett, the secretary, gave evidence denying any loan transaction as between himself and Mr. Johnson or any other member of the Institute, and repeated the card table incident as related to him by Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the president of the Institute, shortly after the latter had told Mr Johnson of it. The third witness, who was one of the bridge party, corroborated the allusion to the loan transaction, but did not think it was intended to harm the complainant's reputation. Cousel for the defence reserved the Cross-examination pending the evidence of Mr. O'Shaughnessy, who is now away, giving expert evidence in a big irrigation suit in Madura. The case was adjourned for his attendance. The complainant conducted his own case, as Mr. Lawrence, the Public Prosecutor, who was retained by him, is ill.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT DUNERA.

The hired transport Dunera, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Cape Town which port she left on the 12th January and called at Durban on the 16th instant. She brought details consisting 15 officers, 2 ladies, 742 non-commissioned officers and men, and 13 horses. One death occurred during the voyage from pneumonia. The troops will be landed to-day at the Sassoon Dock, and will be despatched to Deolali in two special trains. The following are the names of the officers:—Major Cox, 1st Somersetshire; Major and Mrs. Peacock, 1st Somersetshire; Major and Mrs. Morgan, R.A.M.C.; Captain Norman, R.A.M.C.; Captain Atchieson, 1st Shropshire L.I.; Lieutenant Dunne, 7th Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant Turner, 7th Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant Lewis, 1st Worcesters; Lieutenant Martin, 1st Wiltshire; Lieutenant Soames, 8th Hussars; 2nd-Lieutenant Brock, 1st South Staffords; 2nd-Lieutenant Bell, 1st Shropshire L.I.; Dr. Van Langenberg, Civil Surgeon; Dr. Muriel Isles, Bargher Camp; and Mr. McBride.

The Government of India are likely to undertake extensive borings for coal in Wardha and Chanda districts of the Central Provinces. This proving of coal-fields which are known to exist is a departure in connection with the development of the mineral wealth of India at which none will cavil.

THE IMPERIAL LIBRARY AT CALCUTTA.

OPENING BY THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA JANUARY 30.

A resolution is published in the "Gazette of India" laying down the rules for the Imperial Library which Lord Curzon opens to-day, and appointing a committee of management with the Hon. Mr. Raleigh as Chairman and Mr. Guradas Banerjee, Mr. M. Finucane and the Home Secretary to the Government of India as members.

The Imperial Library in Metcalfe Hall, Calcutta, was to-day opened in the presence of a large gathering by Lord Curzon, who in the course of his speech explained the circumstance under which he had been able to arrange for the foundation of this useful institution by bringing together books from various localities in Calcutta, getting out a qualified librarian from home, and acquiring and utilising the fine building which was at hand in Metcalfe Hall. His Excellency went on to justify the spending of public money which had been used to found the institution, and, referring to himself, said that it would be a proud and happy reflection for him if he could think hereafter that he had found the Metropolis of India without a public library, and had left it with a well organised one. The building is are arranged with the reading room in the centre on the same plan as if on a smaller scale than the famous reading rooms of the Bodleian and the British Museum. It is lighted with electricity, and is supplied with every comfort and convenience. It already contains nearly a hundred thousand volumes.

The following are the concluding words in Lord Curzon's speech to-day:—In the scurry of modern life people do not seem to find much time to read, and sometimes none at all to think, but in this peaceful retreat let me provide a spot where the student may explore the records of the past, where the business man or official may furnish up his knowledge of the present, and where the speculative intellect may perhaps divine the secrets of the future just as many a reader in the Bodleian Library at Oxford has, I am sure, blessed the name of Humphrey, the Duke of Gloucester, its original founder, and of Thomas Bodley, its restorer and second parent, so possibly some day will some future scholar, as his "magnum opus" takes shape at these tables, rejoice that the opening years of the 20th century attempted to do for literature and learning in the Capital of India what the 19th century had too long ignored.

The Imperial Library which was opened by the Viceroy, yesterday places Calcutta for the first time in possession of a public library of the kind that has long been familiar in most Western towns of any consequence. It is housed in the renovated Metcalfe Hall, which has been transformed, at the expense of the Government of India, into a really worthy and satisfactory building, to serve as Reference Library and Reading Room.

The new Imperial Library is the result of the amalgamation of the old Calcutta Public Library and the original Imperial Library gradually collected by Government for official purposes at the Secretariats. Metcalf Hall with its library was acquired by the Government of India in December, 1901. At that time the lower floor was occupied by the Agri-Horticultural Society, the room of the Calcutta Public Library being confined to the upper part of the building. The Library was founded in 1835 by public subscription, the Government assisting the founders to the extent of making over as a gift some 5,000 volumes from the College of Fort William, the institution for the training of young Civilians in the days of John Company. The books were stored to begin with in a private house; then moved in 1841, to the College, and three years later transferred to Metcalfe Hall. In 1849 the Government had given to the Calcutta Public Library and the Agri-Horticultural Society a piece of land in the Strand Road upon which the present building was erected at the joint cost of the two bodies assisted by subscriptions from a number of outsiders who wished to do honour to Lord Metcalf, the eminent citizen of Calcutta who was provisional Governor-General during the interval between the departure of Lord William Bentinck and the arrival of Lord Auckland. The Calcutta Public Library was, in the first place, a subscription lending library and, in later years, was thrown open free to the public as a reference library. Until a quarter of a century or so ago it was, all things considered, a fair library, but, latterly it fell upon evil days. There was no money for the purchase of books, and as a consequence the collection dropped further and further behind the times. Cantour also compels the admission that the books received but slack attention during the years of the institution's decline and, when the plea passed to the care of the Government, it was found, to put it gently, to be in a somewhat less satisfactory condition than it might have been.

The Imperial Library which has now been joined to the old library of Metcalf Hall was formed by the amalgamation of various departmental libraries in the Secretariat, and had in it, besides, the remains of the libraries of various now defunct officials bodies here and at Headquarters, for example, as the old East India Board and the East India College. It includes a large number of books on Indian subjects, in addition to collections of varying sizes on the special subjects useful to the several departments. No systematic attempt has been made so far to count the books in the reconstituted Library. They number, perhaps, something less than 100,000. Neither the Government section nor the Metcalf Hall Section is exceptionally valuable for its specifically Indian collection, which, however, is of great general usefulness to the student of Indian history and affairs. A certain number of early Calcutta printed books are comprised in the Library, and there is a considerable mass of pamphlets, which have been for the most part grouped together and bound.

The Government of India, besides defraying the cost of the thorough overhauling of the building, is making an annual grant for the purchase of new books. The main difference between the Calcutta Public Library and its more important successor is that the Imperial Library will be strictly for reference. The only exception recognised by the authorities is the undertaking in the contract that the proprietors of the old library—about fifty in number—shall retain the right to borrow books from their own collection. A certain proportion of these, however, have been cleared out since the purchase, in accordance with the clause which empowered the Government to get rid of such books as the library authorities deemed unworthy of keeping, by distributing them among various local libraries at the Government's own discretion. In the renovated building there is one large and most comfortable reading room, and a smaller room adjoining which can be used for special purposes. The books are, for the most part, stored downstairs, the principal exceptions being the works of general reference, which are arranged—in British Museum fashion—on open shelves around the large reading room, and the books on India subjects, which are arranged in the gallery.

MR. ADAMJEE PEERBHAI'S SCHOOL AND SANITARIUM.

LORD DAVEY'S VISIT.

On Thursday morning, Lord Davey visited Mr. Adamji Peerbhai's tent factory at Baboola Tank, as also his Arabic School. The premises were tastfully decorated for the occasion, and on his arrival Lord Davey was received by Mr. Adamji and his sons and conducted to the hall, where the boys recited a poem composed in his honour. The school is located in the sanitarium endowed by Mr. Adamji Peerbhai at Charni Road at a cost of three and a half lakh of rupees. It is the only school of its kind, where the boys are taught, housed, fed, and clothed. They are taught to read the Koran, with its meaning in Gujarati, and Arabic literature of a high class, as well as Mahomedan theology. Arrangements are also made for the teaching of architectural drawing and English to the advanced students, and the institution thus supplies both educational and religious requirements. Many of the boys who have passed out of the institution are now filling responsible and highly paid appointments in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Rangoon, Zanzibar, and other places. Mr. Adamji takes a particular interest in these boys. He has already applied about six lakhs of rupees to the purposes of the school and for the general benefit of the boys educated therein. The school is maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 35,000.

Those present having been introduced to Lord Davey, one of the ex-students of the school, now holding the position of a teacher, stepped forward and read an address, which was encased in a beautiful silver casket.

Lord Davey in reply, thanked Mr. Adamji and his sons on behalf of himself and Lady Davey, and apologised for the latter's absence. It gave him great pleasure to inspect such a unique institution, which deserved to be brought before the notice of the public. He always took an interest in the education of Mussulmans, and was glad to see that what the promoters of the Aligarh College wished to attain, Mr. Adamji was, on a modest scale, unostentatiously providing for the benefit of his own community. His life was cast in judicial work, and he hoped that some of those whom he addressed would some day be lawyers and judges, and take interest in the judicial branch of the administration of this country, which was justly ruled by the British for the benefit of Indians. He was glad to see that Mr. Adamji's name was held in so much esteem in India. On his return to England it would be his first duty to inform Sir William and Lady Gatacre what good Mr. Adamji was stealthily doing in India for the benefit of the people. He was sure nothing would give more pleasure to Sir William than to know how successful were the philanthropic efforts of Mr. Adamji for the benefit of the community among whom his lot was cast. They knew that Sir William was a most energetic man, and a man with single-minded devotion to duty. He was the most thorough man in his work, and he preferred to do his work himself rather than entrust it to others. He would never ask anybody to do what he himself could, do. Mr. Adamji had done much public good in India, and it would give him greatest pleasure to speak to his relation, General Gatacre, about it. It was the desire of General Gatacre to one day revisit India and renew those happy acquaintances. He thanked Mr. Adamji for his hospitality.

Lord Davey then talked with several students in English, and wished them happiness in their future life.

Mr. Ibrahimbhai then garlanded Lord Davey, who left amid the cheers of those present.

AFFAIRS IN SOMALILAND.

RAID BY THE MULLAH.

GENERAL ADVANCE ORDERED.

R. M. S. CANNING LOSES A LAUNCH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

OBBIA, JANUARY 21.

Transport men are having all the fun just now. They have had the devil's own time of it lately with the Ikhona and Ranee. The former brought mules and the Lahore Mountain Battery, the latter 260 camels and the Bikanir Camel Corps. With the mules there was not much bother as they swam so strongly and well that it was like rigging each boat with twin screws. Each boat carried or towed two, one on each quarter, but with the "Oonts" 'twas quite another story. To begin with, each camel weighed 12 cwts, and as he refused to swim, the progress of the boats was very slow. To make matters worse the steam launch of the Canning, which had been nicknamed the "Banshee" owing to its propensity for going out of action as often as possible, sank through shipping a heavy sea when making the troop barges fast to the Canning and the mosquito fleet lost a valuable unit.

We have been visited with a N.-E. gale which lasted three days, which raised such a surf and sea that landing was out of the question; so stores were unloaded from the Ikhona, and the Canning turned over as a lighter to receive them.

The latest addition to the General Orders for the Somali Field Force has caused much heartburnings and envy among the hard worked blue jackets. It runs as follows:—"Each camel, on landing, will receive 6 oz. of rum ll"—and a rumour is afloat this morning that two men were discovered trying to swim ashore astern of a camel-skin which partly covered them—to come within the meaning of the above clause in the orders !!! "Si non e vero, etc."

Yussuf Ali continues to make himself generally obstructive, and though his rates for camels began to come down when we commenced unloading those from India on to the beach alive, they immediately rose again when he saw them being hauled out of the surf dead.

The tug Dolphin and three surf boats have arrived from Aden with the Perseus, and they have lightened the heavy strain on the officers and boats crews afloat considerably.

The transports Gaul and Newark Castle are expected in daily from South Africa with the Boer contingent and 1,600 horses, and then Obbia will be absolutely crowded as to its shipping. At the time of posting, the landing is becoming fairly easy, though it never becomes an absolutely calm berth inshore.

The Mullah has raided a village 40 miles from here, and has passed within a few miles of Colonel Cobb's column which is out on reconnaissance 35 miles to the westward as the crow flies. The latter is now hung up at a village called Ellaheli through want of water. The Bombay Sappers are out digging for the precious fluid 15 miles away, and though they have reached a depth of 40 feet there are no signs of it yet, the stratum at 15 feet and below being red sandstone.

The general advance of the main column is to be made on or about February 12th to the N.-W. and S.-W. It will establish strong posts at intervals of 20 miles till Mudug, the present stronghold of the Mullah, is reached. So far as can be ascertained Mudug is the only spot in the Haud or Red stoneless country of the Somalis, where there is any water, and as that post is 120 miles from here, the difficulties of the operations during the next few months cannot be exaggerated. The column to move south-westward is to head the Mullah off from the Shebeleh River and drive him back on Bohotle where he will meet the column advancing from Berbera which moves inland simultaneously with the advance of the main column from Obbia.

The health of the troops is excellent, the climate being good, the maximum temperature in the shade ranging from 85deg. to 90deg.. with cool nights. Malaria and mosquitoes are unknown fortunately.

General Manning is expecting important despatches from Aden by the transport Nowshera, and it is hoped that among them will be found some means of persuading Sultan Yussuf Ali into a less obstructive frame of mind. With his deposition and banishment would vanish the many obstacles at present placed by this astute old rascal in the way of the beach "bundobust."

The officers and crews of the Naiad, Pomone, Perseus, and Canning are at it hard at work as I write, discharging the last of the stores of the Ranee. The men look fit and are as keen as ever, though the erstwhile smart cutters, pinnaces, and steam cutters are looking sadly decrepit after the rough usage they get daily among the rollers.

Transport officers, as I said, are the only men who have much work to do just now, and we all pity them. They have been so rushed with boat work and berthing, warping and kedging these white elephants, the Bombay troop barges, in a gale from their moorings alongside the transports that they never have time even to join in drinking a health. It is a truly bloodsome show. By the way the announcement sent to Bombay by one of my colleagues re jetty being built is a myth.

RETURN OF THE TRANSPORT RANEE.

The hired transport Ranee, Captain W. S. Corran, returned to Bombay yesterday from Obbia, which port she left on the 22nd instant. She left Bombay for the above port on the 10th January, with the Bikanir Camel Corps, Transport, Supply Corps, Field Post Office, and details. She reached Obbia on the evening of the 15th instant. The disembarkation of the troops could not be carried out owing to the roughness of the sea, but they were landed on the 17th instant, with great difficulty, in the Ranee's boats. The camels were also conveyed ashore in boats; while being taken three camels and one horse were drowned. H. M. S. Pomone, Perseus, and Naid were at Obbia when the Ranee arrived there. The men from the above cruisers rendered great assistance to the Ranee's officers in carrying out the disembarkation of the troops and animals. The Italian gunboat which was lying there also gave some help by putting its launch at the officers' disposal. The troops were being concentrated at Obbia. The ship's officers received information to the effect that a force belonging to the Mad Mullah had raided a village 20 miles from Obbia. A detachment of one of the British regiments was sent out in pursuit of the enemy, but returned without having met them. The Ranee left on her return voyage on the 22nd instant. She left some of her life boats behind for transport purposes. During the voyage she met with strong breezes and north-east monsoon with a big sea running and for the last two days fine weather. On her voyage from Bombay, one follower jumped over board and was drowned, and a mule was killed by falling into the ship's hold. The transport Warwick Castle was expected at Obbia with about 800 Boers on board, but did not put in her appearance whilst the Ranee was there.

THE RECENT FORGERY CASE.

DEATH OF A PRISONER.

At H. M's Common Prison, Bombay, Mr. J. M Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest regarding the death of Ratanlal Rangildas, one of the accused in the recent forgery case which was tried by Mr. Justice Crowe at the last Criminal Session of the Bombay High Court. The trial resulted in the conviction of Ratanlal along with other accused on Tuesday last, and was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. About 2 p.m. on the same day, Ratanlal was admitted into the prison. The same evening Mr. Bhugwantrao Sao, the Jailer, was informed that the deceased was taken ill. The Jailer immediately saw the deceased, when the latter said he had been suffering from biliousness. The hospital assistant was sent for and he treated the deceased who seemed to be doing well. The next morning Major M Collie, Medical officer in charge of the Jail, examined the deceased and found that he had been suffering from arsenic poisoning. On being questioned by Dr. Collie, the deceased replied that he had taken his food with his family on Tuesday morning just before going to court, and that he had taken nothing from that time on ill he was taken ill. His further stated that he had anticipated his sentence. In the evening the deceased grew worse and died. Sorabjee Dadabhoy Bhabha, another accused in the same case, deposed that the deceased had eaten nothing from the time he attended the Court on Tuesday morning, but that he smoked while being conveyed from the Court to the prison in police van. The jury on the evidence, returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by arsenic poisoning, but how the arsenic was administered to him, there was no evidence to show.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HISTORICAL SCIENCE AT ROME.

An International Congress of Historical Science will be held at Rome, under the distinguished patronage of his Majesty Victor Emanuel III, King of Italy, during the forthcoming Easter Vacation, from the 2nd to the 9th April. The Government of Italy cordially invites all Scientists and persons interested in Science in any of its branches to attend, and being desirous of having as large an attendance as possible, has made special arrangements with all the Railway Companies in Italy and with the "Societa di Navigazione Generale Italiana" for the reduction of fares on their railways and in passages by steamers to and from Italy.

The reduction in the fares will be as below, lasting for a period of two months only, from the 8th March to the 7th May, 1903 (inclusive).

Railway.—(i) Reduction of 40 per cent. on ordinary fares to any person attending the Congress, who travels a distance of 200 kilometres and under; (ii) Reduction of 50 per cent. to any person who travels a distance of from 200 to 400 kilometres; and (iii) Reduction of 60 per cent. to any person travelling a distance of 400 kilometres and upwards.

Steamship.—Reduction of 50 per cent. in passage money by the "Societa di Navigazione Generale Italiana" Line of Steamers, (except the American Line), from foreign to Italian ports. Not only will "this" reduction be made, but all persons desirous of going from one Italian port to another or to any of the neighbouring islands of Italy and back by this line of steamers will be granted the same concession.

A committee has already been formed who will endeavour to give all persons attending the Congress the greatest convenience in their travels through the country.

All persons desirous of becoming members of the Congress should write to the above committee at the following address:—

Comitato direttivo del Congresso,
Collegio Romano,
Via de Collegio Romano 26,
Rome, Italy.,

and should remit to the said Committee the sum of 12 lire or about 9s. 10d. (English money), as the fee of membership. The committee on receipt of this fee will send to the applicant a ticket of membership, with a programme of the proceedings of the Congress and certain other papers which will be of great help on the different journeys undertaken by any member, and at the same time the applicant will receive, gratis, a "Traveller's Book" containing 20 tickets of free admission to all Museums, Libraries, Art Galleries, etc., etc., whether State or Municipal. Any member finishing his first book and desirous of obtaining another may procure the same on application to the Congress Committee. The books and tickets are "not transferable."

The language that will be used at the different sittings of the Congress will be Italian, but any member desirous of using any foreign tongue will be permitted to do so, provided that the consent of the President of the Congress be obtained.

SECTIONAL DIVISIONS OF THE CONGRESS.

Section 1. Ancient History, Epigraphy, Philology, Classic and Comparative.
Section 2. Mediæval and Modern History.
Section 3. History of Literature.
Section 4. Archæology and Numismatics, History of Arts.
Section 5. History of Law.
Section 6. History of Geography, Historical Geography.
Section 7. History of Philosophy, History of Religions.
Section 8. History of Mathematical, Physical, Natural, and Medical Science.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH, NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

On Thursday afternoon a lecture was given at the residence of Mrs. Crowe to the ladies of the National Indian Association on "Horses" by Colonel Anderson, A.V.D. It was fairly well attended, there being 60 ladies present.

Having a very limited amount of time at his disposal, Colonel Anderson was unable to go into his subject as thoroughly as he wished to do. He began his remarks with a classification of the colours usually found in horses, pointing out the chief characteristics which are shown by horses of different colours, quoting several quaint and pithy sayings of the Arabs, such as "The Arab says of a black horse: "This colour brings good fortune but does not like ground"; a white horse "take the horse white as a silken flag without spot with she circles of his eyes black"; of the piebald and skewbald "Fly from them like the pestilence for they are own brother to the cow." He went on to say a few useful words on the conformation of the horse as noticeable in the English thorough-bred, the Arab, the Australian, and the country-bred. He also showed how at a glance one may distinguish between a well-bred and an under bred horse.

A vote of thanks was then proposed by Mrs. E. Sassoon, and seconded by Lady Petit, to Colonel Anderson for his interesting, lecture and to Mrs. Crowe for so kindly lending her drawing room and for her hospitable reception of the audience—the members of the Lecture Branch of the Association.

NATIVE ART AND STATUARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the resolution passed at the recent meeting of the subscribers to the late Hon'ble Mr. J. Nugent Memorial Fund to place a bust of the hon'ble gentleman in the Secretariat, may I respectfully urge on the committee the claims of our local artist, Mr. Ganpatrao Kashinath Mhatre, to be entrusted with the execution of the work? Mr. Mhatre is now well known as a sculptor of no mean ability, and the following list of some of the works executed by him would bear ample testimony to the fact;—

(1) To the Temple (statue)—Bhavnagar Prize, Silver medal, Baroda Prize.
(2) Saraswati (statue)—Paris Exhibition Diploma.
(3) H. J. Rustomjee (statue) Wine Merchant, Karachi.
(4) Virjivandas Madhavdas (statue).
(5) After Bath (statuette) Silver medal and Bhavnagar Prize.
(6) Nasarvanjee Wadia Andheri Fountain.
(7) Dr. Temulji Nariman (statue) Parsi Lying-in-Hospital, Prize.
(8) V. N. Mandlik (statue).
(9) Zoroaster (statue) Bomanjee Petit Bungalow.
(10) Ganpati for Tympanum Narotamdas Mansion.
(11) Public Fountain at Surat.

Mr. Mhatre has also been awarded a gold medal for the beautiful statue of a Hindu lady exhibited by him at the recent Delhi Arts Exhibition. In view of the advice offered by our most energetic and popular Viceroy, Lord Curzon, in his speech on the memorable occasion of the opening of that Exhibition, which must be yet fresh in the minds of the people, would it not be a pity if the primary claims of a rising Indian artist and sculptor like Mr. Mhatre are overlooked?—Yours, &c.

[G. M. T.

Bombay, 30th January.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by the P. and O. Company's steamer Persia to Marseilles and London:—

Johnston Mr W C — Dean Mr J G
Hodkinson Mr W — McLeod Mr N
Brooks Lady — Bell Mr H T E
Davidson, Miss — Stevenson Mr R
Sheldon Mr C M — Saville Mr J
Dartsey Karl and Countess of — Moss Mr A A
Dawson Lady (4th and maid) — Wilkes Mr J
Nairn Mr — Playfair Lord and Lady
Browne Mr F D
Browin Mr — Deane Mr R F
Bernhard Mr — Saunders Maj G Morley
Davey Lord and Lady and maid — Thornton Mr E L
Bates Capt
Hoff Mr W W — Adam Capt F L
Owen Rev W and Mrs — Besthorn Dr E
Thompson Capt A F R — Mahomed Hussan Mr
Tennant Mr and Mrs E and maid — Jehangeer Mr and Mrs Phe rambaw child and inft
Mare Miss — Bomas Maj K O
Heath Maj F W — Bomanjee Miss T I
Moir Maj and Mrs D M — Sotiropulo Mr
Colombowala Mr R C — Arbuthnot Mrs and maid
Morton Lt R B — Herbert Miss

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THIS AFTERNOON'S RACES.

Yacht's Handicap (Class A) Race—Start at 3 p.m Course No 2=6 miles.

Yachts' Name.	Entered by
Sapphire	Capt R S Muter R E and Mr R H H Hopkins
Melody	Mr Berenice Tigre
Forella	Mr. C T R Scovell
Turquoise	Mr C A R Crommelin
Stella	Lt-Col Boyd, I M S

Yachts' Handicap (Class B) Race—Start at 3-15 p.m. Course No 2=6 miles.

Yacht's Name.	Entered by
Pixie	Mr R R Smetham
Janetta	Officers R E
Mannikin	Officers R A.
Trixie	Mr A M Monteath
Sayonara	Mr W W Petrie
Icon	Mr Edyar Faulkner

Yachts' Class Race—Start at 3-45 p.m. Course No. 2=3·8 miles.

Boat's name.	Entered by
Clotha	Capt Lamb, I M S
Tirmoose	Major Pollard
Mog	Mr C H Byrne
Sapwing	Mr E C Richard's
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson

The two delegates from Natal, Mr. H. C. Shepstone, C. M. G., and Mr. C. Brousse de Gersigny, will discuss informally with the Government officials in Calcutta various details relating to the supply of Indian labour to their Colony.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE HARBOUR LIGHTS.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 20th instant, it was resolved that the sanction of Government be applied for to reduce the wharfage rate on Manganese ore from 12 annas to 10 annas per ton.

THE KENNERY ISLAND LIGHT AND THE LIGHT-SHIP.

The Secretary submitted correspondence in reference to the Kennery Island Light and repairs to the Light-ship.

The Port Officer wrote on the 16th inst., suggesting certain repairs to the Light-ship "Bombay" in order that the vessel may be ready for service during the South-West Monsoon. Extracts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Docks and Harbour and Pilotage Committees, held on the 19th instant, to consider the question of lighting the Harbour Entrance were also read. At that meeting the Chairman pointed out that the matters for consideration were—(1) The question of adding a red ray to the Kennery light showing to the north; (2) the method of exhibiting the red rays; (3) the question of the retention of

which are more charming than these annual gatherings, where beautiful children preen themselves in their gay costumes while parents look proudly and admiringly on. More than twelve hundred invited guests were present, of whom two-thirds were between the ages of six and fourteen, the age limit in some cases being generously interpreted. Seven o'clock ohad barely sounded when the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, attended by the Sheriffs, Mace and Sword-bearers, the City Marshal, and above all by four pretty maids of honour, took up their position in the large entrance hall, and the little people began to pay their devoirs to their host and hostess, each handing to the usher a card, bearing name and description of character represented. A very effective figure was Basil Leverson as a Jain, his rose pink coat and trousers were quaintly cut; his flat silk turban was adorned with strings of pearls and uncut emeralds; his necklaces seemed suggestive of the Durbar. As a Chinese mandarin, Alwyn Bilney bore himself with calm distinction. Iris and Enid Pinto were a charming pair of Grecian dancers; Eva Waghorn was an Esmeralda; and Nancy and May Pritchard, twin sisters, were dainty water sprites. The Home Secretary, who, like many other distinguished guests, hugely enjoyed the spectacle, brought his daughters; Evelyn Akers-Douglas represented a graceful Joan of Arc; and her sister, Cara, a charming butterfly. Quite a little sensation was caused by Miss Amy Henry in the costume of a Salvation Lass, her quaint style being exactly suited by the severely plain blue frock and large bonnet. Miss Baba Marshall-Hall, daughter of the R. C., came as Beau Sharp, in a very correct 1815 frock with a bonnet copied from one worn by Miss Marie Tempest; Cecily Saunders was a dainty Blue Butterfly; her brother was a French marquis, in a white Court suit and powdered wig; Cyril and Muriel Pullen as Jack and Jill were much admired; Charlie Griffith as Tommy Tucker; Harry O'Brien as the Chiselhurst Times; Miss Sebastian in a Swedish summer costume; Margery Russell as a Christmas tree; two brothers as Gnomes; F. Sherman as an Admiral of the Fleet; Miss Ida Samuel as a Snowdrop; Kathleen Deighton as Cupid; Muriel Deighton as a Geisha; Enid Longman as the Worshipful Company of Playing Cards; Margaret Pryor as Joan of Arc; Roy Benjamin as Edward VI.; Charlie Benjamin, John Bull; Authur Franklin, harlequin; Aubrey Waley, David Garrick; Ronald Waley, chef; G. H. and P. Riviere, Egyptian Sycos; Enid Flannery, in 18.7 frock; Sherman Toogood as Prehistoric Man; and Fred Sterling as a Red Indian, were all very well costumed. But for delicate charm no child excelled little Gabrielle Horncastle, who, in a bridal frock of white satin with wreath and veil, was a perfect picture. Equally picturesque, though in complete contrast, was Miss Mary Dimsdale, as Elizabeth Fry, her ancestress. Round the statechairs during the reception was a notable group, including their Excellencies Mr. and Mme. Chang (the Chinese Minister and his wife), with their grandchild, and all wearing native dress; also Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister with his little daughter Sonoe Ohuzawa as a Japanese maiden. The Lady Mayoress wore a very beautiful gown of pale blue satin, embroidered with fine jewel work, her ornaments being diamonds. Her maids of honour, Miss Samuel, Miss Bazley White, Miss Benjamin and Miss Gartie Samuel, were in white chiffon and lace dresses tied with pale pink chiffon sashes. Dancing and the procession were the chief features of the evening's entertainment.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

The regulation of street traffic in London is still the subject of considerable discussion, and in "The Times" recently, Mr. E. R. Calthorp, gave his views on the important question. They were, however, only a repetition of what the cycling papers have continually reiterated, that the cause of congestion in the London streets is mainly due to the police not exercising their full power by compelling the slow going traffic to keep well in to the kerb. The selfish users of the streets who drive at walking pace in the central channel of traffic which ought to be confined solely for the faster vehicles, are alone responsible for the numerous blocks, and what is more important to the rate-payers, the heavy expenses incurred in street widening Relegate the "slow coaches" to their proper place and half the troubls and inconvenience now existing in London will have disappeared.

Drivers of vehicles that are required by law to signal their approach by sounding a bell, gong, etc., should endeavour as far as possible to employ a specified signal in accordance to the class of vehicle they are driving. For instance, a motorist should always use a horn, a cyclist a bell, and electric trams, a loud sounding gong. In this way pedestrians would learn to know from the signal the class of vehicle that is approaching them. Cyclists are the only offenders against this unwritten law; the use of a horn instead of a bell on an ordinary cycle, besides being ridiculous and unnecessary, is confusing to the public. In France, the question has been taken up by the government, who according to the "Gazette" of the Touring Club of France, have asked the Comite des Contentieux to express an opinion upon the question of defining the exact character of the signal.

It is very rarely indeed that a cyclist has rubber pedals fitted to his machine, the rat-trap pedal holding almost universal sway. Why this is, unless it is solely the result of fashion or custom, it is difficult to imagine. Some of the two, rubber pedals are far and away more comfortable. In long rides especially, is the advantage of the rubber pedal most noticeable, for the rubber prevents to a large degree, vibration to the legs, and besides, allows the rider to shift from time to time the position of his feet on the pedals. To ride with rubber pedals, the cyclist must pedal perfectly so as to keep his feet on the pedals without the assistance of slots or toe-clips. At first this will be found difficult, but with a little practice, first riding slowly and then gradually increasing the pace, a rider would soon be able to dispense with slots and toe-clips.

The long spoken of match between A. A. Chase and "Tommy" Hall, took place in the Indoor track at the Alexandra Palace, and resulted in a double victory for Chase in a mile time trial and a pursuit race. Chase's time for the mile was 2 mins. 3·2-5 sec., against 2 mins. 3 4-5 secs. by Hall, and in the pursuit race, limited to 10 miles, Chase overtook Hall after having ridden only 1 miles 1143 yards, Hall, however, is not riding at his best, and has met with but poor success on this track; indeed, if he is going to have a heavy seasons' riding next summer, he would do well to have a rest now.

Mr. J. W. Cockrill, the Borough Surveyor of Yarmouth, has met with a very serious accident, indirectly caused through some boys playing football in the roadway. He was cycling in the neighbourhood, and coming on to the boys at play, suddenly slowed down. A horse and cart following to the rear ran into the rider and knocked him over, the horse severely kicking the fallen cyclist as it passed over him. Fortunately, Mr. Cockrill was able to clear himself of the wheels, or else the mishap might have proved fatal.

The Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland have indeed an arduous task before them in finding a suitable course for the Gordon-Bennett trophy. The secretary of the Club has made two visits to Ireland, exploring the country, and the best course he can find is one with a circuit of eighty-five miles. Since the French Club refused a course of sixty miles, it is pretty certain that they will do the same with the above. However, it is stated that a satisfactory extension could be found between Athy and Stradbally which would bring the circuit up to 131 miles, if one would was traversed twice. Mr. S. F. Edge, the holder of the trophy, has been asked by the Secretary to go over the course and to give his opinion as to its suitability. This he has agreed to do, and will shortly take over his Napier car, on which he won last year's race. Count Zborowski will probably accompany him.

The six days' race recently concluded in America has again drawn forth expressions of disapproval from all enlightened quarters, the brutality of the exhibition being repulsive even to the larger proportion of Americans. Some of the Canadian papers refer to the race as a "standing shame to the American public," and express surprise that such exhibitions should be permitted. The poor men, who, with almost superhuman exertion, toil round and round the track, ruining their constitutions, and who alone draw the crowd of motley spectators, receive a paltry hundred dollars or so for their services, the promoters of the race pocketing something like £9,000. We are thankful to say that the British public have not sunk so low as to derive pleasure from such degrading spectacles.

It should not be forgotten by automobilists when purchasing cars in France, or French cars in England, that horse-power is based on a different ratio in that country to that which we recognise as the standard in England. The horse-power as we understand it is calculated by the amount of energy each, used in lifting 1-lb. 33,000 feet in 60 seconds, or equal to 33,000 foot pounds of work done, which is reduced to 550 foot pounds per second. The unit of weight in France is reckoned at the kilogramme, and of the distance a metre, and of the time the second. The French horse-power raised through 1 metre per second equal 75 kilogrammes. Raised at English pounds and feet, the French horse-power is slightly less than the English horse-power expressed in foot pounds of 4429 foot pound seconds to 550 foot pound seconds. Thus it is that a car rated at 10 horse-power in France falls short of the recognised standard in England by one-seventh of a horse-power. Automobilists need not, however, express much concern, for the best motors invariably work over their power. At the same time, for their edification, motorists would be wise to bear in mind the discrepancy in rating when purchasing a car.

It is almost as well when a large puncture or gash has been sustained to carefully clean the hole in the outer cover and repair it. If this is not done the moisture will get through to the fabric and cause it to rapidly deteriorate. The hole should be well cleaned and the fabric strengthened with canvas at the back. A good stopping material should then be used to seal up the gash. The best tyre stopping is that sold by the Dunlop Co. Take a small portion of it on the blade of a knife and carefully insert it in the gash pressing it well in, in a short time the stopping will become solidified with atmospheric pressure, it is always well to keep the stopping in for lighting.

The Sultan has issued an irade forbidding all Mussulmans to partake of alcoholic drinks; and has further charged the police to arrest any person found disobeying his order. The person convicted of drinking alcohol will, for the first offence, be fined, and for the second bastinadoed. In the event of this not being sufficient, he will receive a long term of imprisonment on being again convicted.

THE BALANCE SHEET OF THE HOPE MILLS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Rangildas Hargovandas, Dharmdas Mulchand, and Hargovendas Itcharam, directors of the Hope Mill, were charged with failing to comply with Section 74 of the Indian Companies Act in not having filed the balance sheet of the Company for the year 1901 in the office of the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies, Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. K. R. Daphtary of Messrs. Daphtary and Fareira, solicitors, defended the first and held Mr. Bicknell's brief on behalf of the second accused, and R. B. Mujumdar, Barrister-at-Law, defended the third accused.

Mr. Daphtary said that certain debentures fell due in 1899 and the mills were mortgaged to Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, who entered into its possession on the 5th April, 1900. Soon after that the firm of the agents of the mills was dissolved. The third accused, who was one of the directors of the company, had become an adjudicated insolvent, and the first being not in good circumstances had also filed a schedule while in the civil jail. The mills were thereafter managed by the mortgagee alone who possessed the assets and effects of the concern. In fact there was no regular board of directors. Even at present the first accused was in jail and the directors knew nothing of the state of accounts. However, they had informed the mortgagee that the balance sheet had been filed. In reply to a question from the Court as to whether the company could be wound up, Mr. Daphtary said that it could not by done as the mortgagee was in possession. The last balance sheet dealing with the account up till 31st December, 1900, was filed in July 1901.

Mr. Nicholson said that since December, 1900, the directors seemed to have done nothing in the matter. They had made an assertion in the Court that they had ceased to be the directors, but there was nothing authoritative before them to justify them in arriving at this conclusion. It was true that one had ceased to be a director since he became an insolvent. On behalf of the third accused it was stated that he had been adjudicated an insolvent in June, 1901, but he had taken no action for nine months when he was called upon to do so. The whole thing had been managed very lazily all through. As for Dharamdas there was absolutely no excuse for him whatever. He had been warned over and over again. Hargovandas might not be held personally liable as an adjudicated insolvent. But the Registrar was right in holding those persons responsible who had last signed the balance sheet, in the absence of any later information, and his action was perfectly consistent. In fact the directors had simply kept quiet and done nothing.

Mr. Daphtary applied for a postponement in order to enable the directors to call a proper meeting of the board. The balance-sheet must be audited and then passed by the board, after which a general meeting of the company might be called. Mr. Nicholson said he had no objection to give them more time. The company was an important one with a capital of 8 lakhs of rupees. If people undertook responsibility they must carry out the duties attached to it, and must not come to Court crying for mercy. He would not forego the point for pressing for a penalty even if a balance-sheet was filed.

His worship observed that in the interests of the shareholders and the public it was desirable to allow time to enable the company to call a meeting and file the balance sheet with the Registrar.

Mr. Nicholson said he would warn the defendants that the balance sheet for 1902 was also due.

The hearing was adjourned till the 10th March.

THE M. A. O. COLLEGE.

VISIT OF SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH.

The Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, M. P. paid a visit to the M.-A.-O. College, Aligarh on Tuesday, and after being conducted over the College, boarding-houses, class-rooms and playing fields, attended a meeting in the Strachey Hall. A formal welcome on behalf of the Trustees of the College was offered in English to the distinguished visitor by the Personal Assistant to Nawab Mohsin-ul Mulk. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach spoke in reply as follows:—

"Mr. Principal, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I can assure you it is with great gratitude that I have heard the words of the eloquent speaker who has just expressed, on behalf of those present, their satisfaction at my visit to this College. I come here as an old English University man, and I think I can safely say that among all the recollections of my past life that I cherish most are those connected with the three years which I spent at Christ Church as a member of the University of Oxford, and when I came here to-day and was taken to see your class-rooms, your cricket field, your debating hall and above all the rooms in which you live, I was forcibly reminded of my old undergraduate days. I do not compare the buildings of Aligarh with those of Oxford. Those are the product of many generations and are the result of the labour and skill of a wealthy nation; these are the growth of a few years and the outcome of the offerings of a people poor in comparison. But the whole of your arrangements in Aligarh are based on the ideals which we in England hold to represent what is best in University life. The founder of Aligarh realised, and you also must feel, that University education means a great deal more than the passing of examinations and the acquirement of degrees. It means something much more valuable than these—The intimate friendly association of young men with one another on terms of complete equality at a time in life when the character is being formed and moulded. You meet together in your work, you debate in your societies, you play your cricket matches with skill, and I understand, ate frequently with success, you associate with one another much, as we used to at Oxford, you form friendships which will last as long as you live and fit yourselves for the battle of life in a way which is not possible anywhere but in a residient university; and it is because I believe so strongly in the advantages of this residential system that I had a peculiar pleasure in accepting an invitation to visit this College.

"At Delhi I was present at a conference in which your ideals were fully expounded, and I felt great sympathy with your hopes that one day a University may arise as a result of that Conference. It is not for me, a stranger in India, to dogmatise as to what may be the best form a University should take in India, nor can I offer an opinion as to whether it should be denominational or undenominational but I can say without hesitation that I do not believe even the warmest admirer of undenominational education can believe such education to be compatible with a residential university. The great Universities of England are not now associated with any particular form or sect of Christianity; but they are decidedly and distinctly Christian in their conduct and in their constitution. To Mahomedans then, although the Mohomadan religion embraces many sects and shades of belief and although they would not close their doors against non-Mahomedans, to Mahomedans I should suppose a Mahomedan University would be a better and more satisfactory University than a non-Mahomedan one, just as a Christian University is on all hands accounted to be better for Christians than a non-religious one. And there is one little fact connected with this University question which it seems to me ought not to escape the notice of statesmen when inquiring into things. We in England attach great importance to the freedom of the Universities from Government control, a freedom which is only possible if they are not dependent on Government for their funds. We have found that there is nothing that elicits benefactions so readily for higher education as the association of such education with some definite form of religious belief. There have, of course, been many and great benefactions for the furtherance of Science and learning quite apart from any question of religious belief; but as a general rule it may be taken that religion is a most important factor in eliciting benefactions for the purposes of education, and what is the case in England may also prove to be the case in India. And if it is found that through the force of religious feeling Mahomedans are ready to endow educational institutions without claiming the financial support of Government, this will certainly be a consideration that cannot be neglected when educational matters are being decided.

"In conclusion I have only to repeat my thanks to you for the cordial reception you have given me, to assure you that my visit to Aligarh will be one of the pleasantest and most interesting memories I shall carry away from India, and to give you my sincerest good wishes for your future prosperity and success." (Loud cheers.)

Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk then offered the distinguished visitor the thanks of all present for the sympathy he had expressed with their aims and aspirations. Mr. Morison interpreted. Three cheers were then given for Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and a half holiday was granted in honour of the visit.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesteaday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern; Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	4	10
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	28	19	44
D Market, Bhoiwada, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	32	31	52
E Chenwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	6	6	13
G Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	16	14	40
H Parel, Sewri and Sion	3	1	9
K Mahim and Worli	6	4	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	11	24
Total	96	90	206
Total plague deaths to date	123,938	103,665	2
Same date last year	81	88	182

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COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

LECTURE BY MR. K. SUBRAMANI AIYAR.

The following is the conclusion of the lecture delivered by Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar at the Sassoon Mechanics Institute, portion of which appeared in our issue of yesterday:—

It will take a Matriculate full four years to qualify for the Bachelor's degree in Commerce. The scope and extent of education that a young man would have received at College by the time he takes the Bachelor's degree in Commerce would be neither more or less than the training received by the Bachelor of Arts, the Bachelor of Science, the Bachelor of Engineering, the Bachelor of Medicine, or the Bachelor of Laws. The scientific study of Commerce is so vast and extended that there is ample scope for the institution of a Master's degree in Commerce as there is in Arts, Law, Engineering and Science. Just as it is possible for legal, medical, and Engineering graduates occasionally to prove failures in life, so it is equally possible that graduates in Commerce may sometimes prove failures in life. If post-graduate studies are necessary in other branches of learning, such studies will be equally profitable and necessary in the case of graduates in Commerce also.

Elsewhere the University Commissioners recommend that our Universities should encourage commercial education by taking part in the examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce, or those to be instituted by the Bengal Government or in other ways. No one can take part in an examination except as an examiner, an examinee, or a supervisor, or as the organiser of the examination scheme. Our Universities are certainly not going to be examined in Commerce; nor will they become examiners to the London Chamber of Commerce. Is our University to supervise the examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce receive question papers from London, submit answer books to the London examiners for valuation, publish the results, and distribute the London certificates? Surely the services of such a learned body as the University Senate are not required for such clerical work. The only way in which our University could, with dignity and usefulness, encourage commercial education is by prescribing courses of studies in Commerce and instituting and conducting University examinations in Commerce. One would think that this is exactly what the University Commissioners mean by their recommendation. But here is another surprise for us. Elsewhere the Commissioners remark "It is premature to consider whether the Universities should institute Faculties of Commerce or hold examinations in Commercial subjects." But these surprising inconsistencies and contradictions only show that the Commissioners are heartily in sympathy with the advocates of University Degrees in Commerce, though that they do not at present see their way to make a definite recommendation.

I have already taxed your patience so long that I shall content myself with a mere enumeration of the subjects included under the head of Commerce. I must reserve for another occasion an exposition of the scope and extent of each of these subjects of study. A sound knowledge of English, and of at least one Asiatic and one European modern language, will form an essential feature of the University course in Commerce. Among other subjects will be Commercial Mathematics and Accountancy, Mercantile law and practice, the history, science, and practice of Banking, Currency, foreign Exchanges, Economic, Geography, the History of commerce, industry, and manufactures, economics the theory and practice of statistics, railway problems, transport, public finance and industrial developments. To take even a bird's eyeview of any one of these portions of what may be called the Science of Business or Commerce would take up more time than is now available, as the exposition of the scope of even one division of Commerce will require a lecture all to itself. Before resuming my seat, allow me to again thank the Directors of this Institute for having invited me to deliver this lecture and to thank the distinguished audience assembled in this hall for the patience with which they have listened to my rambling remarks; but my excuse for detaining you so long is my absorbing interest in commercial education, to which I have devoted the best part of my life, and the cause which causes it take such a keen interest. Even if my views are deemed to be those of a misguided faddist I trust that even a faddist's views if sincere, deserve to be considered on their merits. I only plead for a dispassionate consideration of the whole question, with a view to arriving at a judicious conclusion. Just as Lord Ripon's Education Commission brought about the establishment of commercial schools in India for the training of mercantile clerks, I hope Lord Curzon's University Commission will bring about the institution of University Degrees in Commerce and the establishment of Commercial colleges for training our future merchant-princes and captains of industry.

AN AVERTED CATASTROPHE.

AN ELEPHANT EPISODE.

The following has been specially contributed to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika":—While newspapers in all languages and parts of India are full of reports of Coronation Celebrations here, there and everywhere, and of the grand doings in Imperial Delhi, it is a matter of rejoicing, no doubt, that they have not got hold of many regrettable incidents or catastrophes. Almost in all towns and villages the Coronation passed off without any noteworthy hitch, though heart-burnings there might be over the affair or that sin of omission or commission. Of all other towns Gorakhpur seems unfortunately where the beauty and harmony of the proceedings were threatened by two incidents, one of which viz. the insult offered to respectable Rais and pleader by the Police. The other, fortunately it was averted though by no human agency, threatened at a time to have disastrous results. The Coronation procession, imitation of the Elephant procession at Delhi, consisted of quite a hundred elephants, painted and bedecked as far as possible. The huge animals came in twos and the earth trembled under their feet. When the procession reached in front of the Kotwali, in order to pass through the city, the big tusker (evidently belonging to Rawlth) which proudly carried the local representative of the King-Emperor, made a swift and sudden movement. Before the Mahaut or the rider could define its object, it snatched up a tiny child left inadvertently on the roadside, with its trunk, and the assembled people were aghast at the immediate prospect of a catastrophe. It was evident that the animal meant mischief. Fortunately, to the intense surprise of all, the elephant which marched beside the rogue was a female. Perhaps it was the tenderness of its sex which induced it to interfere in the nick of time. The bystanders were animated by mixed feelings, fear at the prospect of a duel between the two leviathans and hope for the life of the child, when they saw the female animal forcibly snatch the child from its male companion and gently and tenderly drop him out of harm's way. It was a miraculous and providential escape for the little boy was not hurt at all; and the joy of his parents, who had, for a moment, given him up for lost, can better be imagined than described.

ARE WOMEN CLUMSY?

Lady Violet Greville has been lamenting lately that the modern well-bred woman has lost all those graceful arts and actions which once lent so much distinction and attractiveness to her sex. The modern girl, we learn with pain from her latest critic, "comes into the room like a whirlwind, she sits on her gown, which is all crumpled up under her, leaving the clear outline of one leg well defined. She . . . ."—but we hesitate to read further. There was, of course, a time when it was universally understood that ladies had no legs; when even the chaste supports of the piano were clothed in modest drapery; and when the "glide" was considered the poetry of motion. Fashion has played many pranks with the various objects of our adoration, till now, when the slim lines of the dress fall gracefully towards a wider curve; and though, even to-day, skirts are slightly on the lengthy side for muddy weather, they still at least allow the wearer all the freedom of her "lower limbs." It is just in this freedom of movement and athletic strength of modern womanhood that the refutation of Lady Violet Greville's censures may be found. There has probably never been an age when the women were so tall, so well-made, and so healthy as they are to-day. The inevitable result is that they move with an ease and swing that is a natural beauty in itself. Their every motion is more instinct with the orgaudie charm of living loveliness than has ever been either permissible or visible before. Our girls walk into a room well without being taught, because walking is as natural to them as breathing. They have to learn the curtsey for an official "Drawing Room," but that is only because they do not habitually move about with a four-yard train and a big bouquet. But curtseying is not a necessity of daily life. A woman who has her limbs under control, and who has found her "balance" on horseback, or skating, or at golf or tennis, is never likely to sit down awkwardly in a chair. More women go in for various kinds of sports nowadays than was ever the case before, with the happy result for their admirers that their ordinary movements are more natural than they ever were. There is one point in which we agree with Lady Violet Greville. It takes a "Parisienne" to gather her skirts up in the street. Still, that is an art which may be readily acquired. There is no immediate danger of the Englishwoman losing anything that makes the sex attractive. Trust her. She knows. And she has rarely been more attractive than healthy athletic exercise has made her just at present.—"Daily Telegraph."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 30TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, Rajputana and Central India and at Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Bhuj, Saugor, Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad, and has been steady or has changed slightly elsewhere. Gradients are slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is from 4° to 6° in excess of normal at Negapatam, Cuddaph, Bellary, Secunderabad and Bangalore, and the minimum from 6° to 8° at Lahore, Karachi, Belgaum and Bellary. The maximum varied from 96° at Cuddapah and Bellary to 64° at Delhi, and the minimum from 40° at Sirsa to 75° at Cochin.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in the Punjab and Rajputana and at Agra, Cawnpore, Deesa, Malegaon and Trichinopoly. Humidity has increased considerably at Jacobabad, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Veraval, Surat and Bombay.

Rain.—Light rain has fallen at Lahore, Jacobabad and Karachi.

Weather.—The abnormal chart indicates that the weather in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana and the United and Central Provinces and Central India is unsettled.

Yesterday's Simla report says:—"Barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan and Lower Sind, the fall being due to the approach of a depression from Persia, and snow has commenced falling at Quetta."

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

GOUT

The symptoms constitute clear evidence that uric acid is being retaine in the body instead of being eliminated from it. These symptoms all point to accumulations of uric acid being formed, which will cause pain, suffering, and even agonising torment in the future. We give them in detail below:—

Acidity, Heartburn or Flatulence after meals.
Sluggish Liver, accompanied by dull pain in the right side.
rritation between the fingers, in the palms, or about the ankle; a feeling of burning on the skin, often without redness.
Small concretions on the outer rim of the ear, and lumps undr the ski non arms, breast, and legs.
Stiffness and pain in the joints and muscles.

These symptoms point direct to the use of Bishop's Varalettes, and indicate the need for commencing at once. Nothing can be gained by delay, but a great deal of avoidable suffering may have to be endured as a result of procrastination.

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IN URIC ACID TROUBLES.

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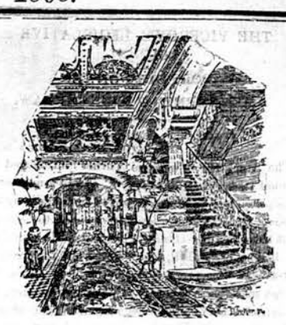

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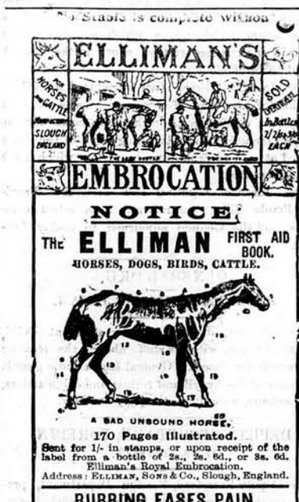

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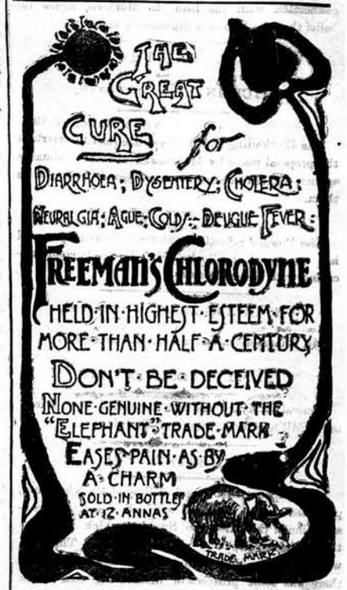

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MEN & WOMEN
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M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM,

Mr. Seymour Hicks has had a shot at most things since, as the energetic young medical student in Dr. J. M. Barrie's "Walker, London," at Toole's, he celebrated his academical admission into the medical profession by rushing excitedly after the pretty river-frocked girls on the houseboat the Wild Duck, and listening through the stethoscope to the tickings of their hearts. He has danced and sung in burlesque at the Court, (he and Mr. Charles Brookfield both distinguished themselves as burlesque actors in their comprehensive travesty, Under the Clock); he has acted the part of the best man Mr. George Edwards could find to fill the place left open at the Gaiety by the death of Mr. Fred Leslie; he has written and acted in duologues, farces, musical pieces and comedies, and played the hero in domestic drama in a fashion by no means inharmonious with our recollections of his father-in-law, the late William Terriss; and he has produced—that is to say, stage-managed—fairy plays by the dozen.

But this range of "subject" is not half wide enough for an actor with the "restless energy" of Mr. Seymour Hicks. Such a record, in his eyes, presents unmistakable evidence of his having shown an inclination to "run in a groove"! So on the afternoon of Saturday next, and on three afternoons beyond, he intends giving the kaleidoscope of his ambitions yet another turn, and appearing before his admirers in the character of Edmund Kean. It would be spoiling sport to seek to know, before the little piece is produced, exactly what chapter in the book of the famous tragedian's private life Mr. Seymour Hicks will deal with. But it is not, perhaps, being unpleasantly "previous" to conclude that Mr. Hicks, so noted for the geniality of his work both on the boards and between the brown paper covers, will refrain from making over much of that miserable chapter which was known in the old Divorce Court as "Cox v. Kean," and which, causing the tragedian to lose his popularity with the public for an alarmingly long period, led him to resort unduly to the use of stimulants. There was a cheery as well as a gloomy side to the private character of the great Shakespearean actor, and as it is Mr. Hicks's leading purpose, in presenting his play at the Vaudeville, to benefit the distressed poor of the Strand district he will, it is to be hoped, introduce as much light into his "shade of Kean" as possible.

The young actor at the Vaudeville enters upon his experiment in the company of an enormous advantage, which is that few people living at the present time are in that condition of "Anno Domini" which would make possible the exercise of comparison in the direction of the old Edmund Kean and the new. And those who are old enough to remember something of the great man, are too old for venturing to the theatre in winter time! Yet there are men living to-day whose boyhood recollections cover the period of Edmund Kean's last appearances at Covent Garden, and from the eloquent lips of one of these men—Mr. David Stevenson, whose name has for more than half a century been closely connected with the working history of the London and North-Western Railway, and who is still to be seen of a morning taking his "constitutional" over his beloved Hampstead Heath, I have heard how a very dignified little boy came to miss one of the last of Edmund Kean's performance of Othello at Covent Garden.

Towards the close of his career, says Mr. Stevenson the irritability of Edmund Kean grew almost savage in its expression, and few men, much his less boys, relished the job of interviewing him in dressing-room on business connected with the theatre. The duty was all the more disagreeable when Kean had in hand the character of a passionately stern gentleman like Othello, for when this was the case he seemed incapable of preventing the savage element of the Moor's nature from rising uppermost in his own. He appeared less to throw himself into the character than to throw the character into himself, consequently, when he had that character's "last scene" mood shining from his eyes he was anything but the one man in all the world that a peaceable little boy would most desire to meet. The author of "Fifty Years on the London and North-Western Railway" was a very peaceable little boy indeed, and it fell to his lot one evening to be the bearer of a letter to Edmund Kean from a relative, who desired him to wait for an answer.

The peaceable little boy, on arriving at Covent Garden Theatre, was directed by the keeper of the stage-door to Kean's dressing-room, and he found the occupier thereof frowningly putting on the outward semblance of the "warlike Moor"—having already assumed the inward. It was the time when, from the influence of stimulants, his grand voice had become thick and grating, and his expressive black eyes heavy and bloodshot; and the little messenger, when he passed into his presence, was not enjoying himself one little bit. He liked the interview still less when Edmund Kean, in the manner of Othello demanding "The handkerchief" bade him produce the letter he was carrying; and it was with no lingering gait that the peaceable little boy made for the door when the business of the message had received the actor's full attention. Feeling, perhaps, that he had received his small visitor somewhat harshly Kean called him back with a loudly, if foggily, expressed "Boy!" and presented him in a bombastic fashion with an order for the gallery. But the peaceable little boy was not such an enthusiastic admirer of the actor as he perhaps should have been. Moreover, his dignity was hurt at being, as it seemed, "tipped" with an order for a part of the house he was not accustomed to patronise; and he declined the "paper" with thanks and, in the professional sense, "walked out of the theatre." Soon after that Edmund Kean died, but not from the shock of the peaceable little boy's extraordinary ungratefulness.

Miss Olga Nethersole is still travelling with Sapho, and meeting with success wherever she goes. This is good to hear because the play is ambitious and the actress's unconventional and the stages of the theatrical world are not overrun with unconventional actresses and ambitious plays. I have had the opportunity of seeing Miss Nethersole's Sapho for a second time, and I am more than ever impressed with the actress remarkable naturalness. She scores all her great emotional points apparently at the sacrifice of her heart's real peace and never for one instant ceases to live in her part. I am told, and I can easily believe it, that Miss Nethersole often goes home after the play in a state of such mental and physical exhaustion—her nerves a leaping and tangled wisp and her body a sack of lead—that she has to remain in bed under her doctor's care until within an hour or two of the performance next day. This is work indeed; doubtless, too hard, but unquestionably praiseworthy from the point of view of art. And better, far better, the discomforts of this self-inflicted exhaustion than having it written of you that your dresses were on all hands acknowledged to constitute one of the features of the performance."

Miss Gwladys Byrd, who plays the parts of Divona, the kindly peasant aunt, and Francine, the saucy and familiar servant, is a prominent instance of Miss Olga Nethersole's determination to surround herself with players of experience and vitality, and not, as has been the fashion of some "stars," with mere skittles to score off. To the portrayal of the characters named, Miss Byrd brings the favourable influences of a varied and creditable experience. Her full, rich voice has served her well in the part of Dolores, the heroine of Florodora, and in earlier and less important engagements in Morocco Bound and Mr. George Edwardes's Gaiety Girl company; her brightness and charm of manner have gained for her prominent positions in the programmes of Drury Lane pantomime and Duke of York's musical comedy; her serious ambitions have been responsible for many a gratifying result in Mr. Ben Greet's Sign of the Cross Company; while her pluck is put beyond all question by the fact that for many months she was absolutely the only non-American girl in the Belle of New York at the Shaftesbury!

As assuredly as "Macpherson Clonglockotty Angus McClan," Gilbert's famous "son of an elderly labouring man," was Scotch, Miss Gwladys Byrd is Welsh. The outdoor companions of her childhood were Snowden and Cader Idris—and she has not forgotten them. Nor has she forgotten what the late Sir Augustus Harris said to her when, in her sweet simplicity, she begged him to give her a part in Hansel and Gretel. "But can you sing in German?" inquired the great impresario. "No" was the song Byrd's confident chirrup in reply to the important question "but I'm Welsh, and the Welsh language is very guttural, and I could easily pick up German." Sir Augustus, putting on that old mantle of unanswerableness which he always had ready at hand for closing an argument walked away with the remark, "I don't make German sausages of Welsh mutton!"

There are two versions to every story that has been about long enough to be told a few dozen times—and I give here the other version it may be the first for all I know, or the second for all I care) of the anecdote as told in the Referee in the following words: "It was an eminent tragedian, and he was observed to be regarding the Rising Light Comedian with deep and fixed attention what time they both sat at the Kemble Club. At length, quoth the tragedian with rapture, "Yes, you grow more like Charles Mathews every day." "Oh, sir!" replied the Rising Light Comedian with joy beaming in his bright young eye. "Yes,' cut in the eminent tragedian, 'You wear the same collars.'"

And now for the companion of its youth—or its age, whichever the case may be. It was an Eminent Dramatist, and he stood regarding with some interest a Risen Comedian, neither Light nor Heavy, who was picturesquely posing in the David Garrick chair of the Green Room Club. At length, quoth the Eminent Dramatist, but not with rapture. "Yes; you grow more like David Garrick every day." The Risen Comedian opened one side of his mouth and wrinkled one side of his face in a smiling acknowledgment of the compliment. "Yes," cut in the Eminent Dramatist, "and less like him every night!"

Coursing men in all parts of England had been looking forward to an interesting match for a cup worth £100 at the meeting of the Altcar Club. The greyhounds matched were Lord Sefton's Morar and the Duke of Leeds's Lavender, dividers of the Altcar Cup at the November meeting. The latter was looked on as one of the most promising puppies of the season, whilst Morar, as the probable Waterloo nominee of Lord Sefton, had shown such form that a race with Lavender would have proved one of the most interesting events of the season. From Mr. Hartley Bibby, however, one of my correspondents learns that the match will not come off, as the Duke of Leeds's nominee has gone amiss.

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No subject has excited so much interest or awakened so much discussion among thinking people of late as that of Personal Magnetism. It is worthy of note that clergymen, doctors, college presidents and men of science everywhere are giving it deep thought. Many of them have openly certified to its wonderful powers. The outspoken words of the Rev. Paul Weller of Gorham, N. Y., in this connection will call forth no little additional comment:

REV. PAUL WELLER.

In answer to the personal letter from an intimate friend, asking him if it were true that he (Rev. Mr. Weller) had become a firm believer in Personal Magnetism and Hypnotism, Rev. Weller wrote:

The facts are: The subject of Personal Magnetism or Hypnotism, to which I have devoted many years of study, was recently more forcibly than ever called to my attention through reading a scientific work on the subject, now being circulated by the New York Institute of Science of Rochester, N. Y.

I am a minister of the Gospel, but I do not hesitate to say that the reading of that book and the subsequent study of its contents have worked an all-powerful, important, and good influence over me. My recommendation of Personal Magnetism, a subject every man and woman may study with profit, is made after thorough investigation and with complete knowledge of its great value. I make this statement deliberately. The study of Personal Magnetism, as set forth in the admirable books I have mentioned above, should be next to the Book of the Holy Bible.

Personal Magnetism embodies all the laws governing man's influence over man. It is the power that makes men mould the minds of men. It turns failures into successes. It develops the latent powers of the will, and makes one capable of the accomplishment of great deeds. I have received many letters on the subject, and to all writers I have answered: "Write to the New York Institute of Science, Rochester, N. Y., asking for their scientific work on Personal Magnetism and Hypnotism. It will be sent to you free of charge. If it is denied, does as much for you as it did for me you will thank me the longest day you live for having called your attention to this book.

Yours truly,
(Rev.) PAUL WELLER.

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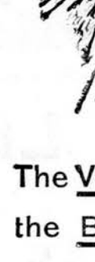

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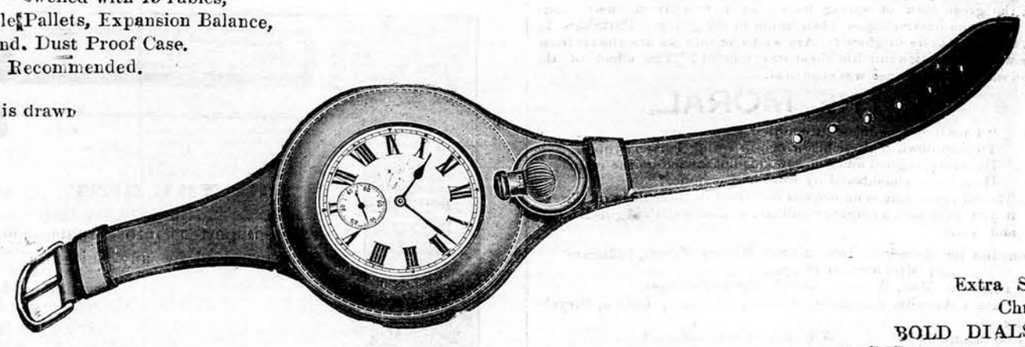

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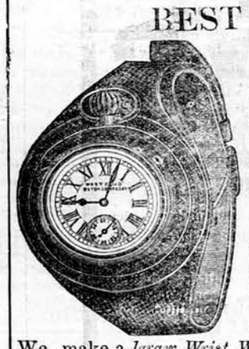

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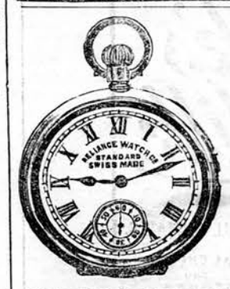

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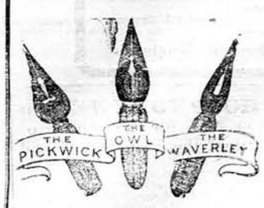

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co; 30, Cornhill, E. C.: Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E. C.: Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co. 166, Fenchurch Street, London, E.—Paris Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.